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Agricultural.

A GOOD RECORD.

The Dutch-Friesian cow Paulina, owned by Mr. Thomas McGraw, of Bay City, two weeks ago dropped a bull calf-weight when dropped 134 lbs. The record of this cow is a wonderful one, and shows what can be accomplished with well-bred ani mals when properly managed and cared for. When two years old she dropped a heifer calf, weight 85 lbs. She gave 13, 000 lbs. milk, and then dropped her second calf, a bull, weight 1211 lbs. She gave 14, 000 lbs. of milk, and now, as a four-year old, drops her third calf, a bull, weight 134 lbs. Mr. Uberhurst, Mr. McGraw's farmer, has authority from Mr. McGraw to take two bull calves, castrate them, feed and show them at the Chicago Fat Stock Show as yearlings and again as two-yearolds. The calf mentioned above will, in all probability, be one of them. And those who know Mr. Uberhurst's ability as a feeder take occasion to notify Shorthorn and Hereford men, that there is a surprise coming.

AN ALLEGAN COUNTY STOCK FARM.

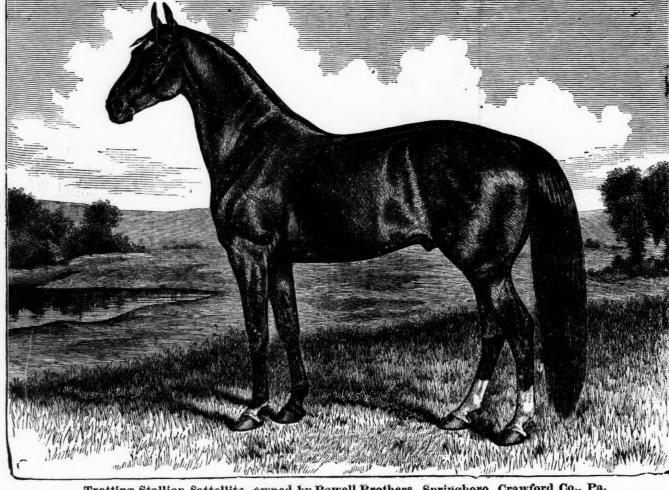
RANKIN, GENESEE Co., January 18, 1883.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer I have lately been paying a visit to the farm of Mr. Levi Arnold, near Plainwell Allegan County, and thought that what I saw there might be of interest to the readers of the FARMER. This farm is known as the Riverside Stock Farm, and on my arrival I found Mr. Arnold in company with a number of parties who had come to look over and buy stock. I was greatly surprised at the quality of the various kind of stock kept on this farm. The farm itself contains 570 acres, of the best of soil. and lies on both sides of the road. Mr. Arnold has about ten head of Jerseys, cows and younger animals, a number of nice high grade Shorthorns, 200 head of common grades and 75 head of fine wools that will shear from 12 to 20 lbs. per head. But the greatest show of all was the hogs, of which there were about 175 head on the place, and he is shipping from one to five per day to different parties who have order. ed young stock for breeding. He certainly has the finest herd I ever saw. They run from young pigs of 30 lbs. to those of six hundred lbs., and vary in age from two months to two years. The most perfect hogs that can be imagined are to be found in this herd of Mr. Arnold's, and every one who goes there and sees them will be pleased beyond expectation. Mr. Arnold says he will forfeit \$1,000 to any one who can show a lot of hogs that will excel his in fineness of quality, evenness of color and general make up, and purity of breeding. In all these points I think Mr. Arnold's

hogs will fill the bill to any one's taste. Visitors will find this a good place to go, and they will be certain of having a nice time. Mr. Arnold will be found well posted in his business and a good man to meet.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. At the last State Fair at Jackson, two Ayrshire cows died suddenly. They were examined and reported upon by Alexander Murray, V. S., Texas; a splenic fever was the cause-a contagious disease. I watched the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society at Detroit lately, to see if any notice was taken of this fact, any ac tion taken to prevent a like occurrence in the future, or word of warning given to State breeders to stay at home and not risk their herds-but in vain. Is it the intention to suppress such information and assume the risk? If so, I prefer to keep my stock at home in the future. If the watchman on the tower give not the alarm. and a contagious disease is thus introduced into the State, woe to those who have known the danger and remained silent. Better by far the State Agricultural Society perish than the introduction of such



Trotting Stallion Sattellite, owned by Powell Brothers, Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

HOME GROWN SUGAR.

The lively interest exhibited everyis no complaint that the sugar now handled trary it is as cheap as it ever has been sugar cane.

learn in both the cultivation and the stringy. If it stands after it is stripped, working up of the cane, than have yet the upflow of sap is arrested before it bebeen found out, before the dry article of granulated sugar can become a certainty leaves, and begins a fermentation which in the calculation. Every manufacturer is convinced that the production of sugar will sooner or later became a success. Many of the samples of syrup will granulate readily, which proves that this condition is a natural one, and when the right process is learned, the same results will

Those things that have been discovered to a certainty, especially in the cultivation of the cane, should be freely and fully published, so that the fewest possible mistakes shall be made the coming season. Many doubtless will grow cane another year, who have never grown it be fore, and they will need to know all the shoals and hindrances that have heretofore prevented the best results.

A very successful manufacturer of sirup, J. Sherad, of Paw Paw, has recently explained some of his processes of manufacture and methods of culture. He has preserved samples of a large number of jobs, which came to his mill this last season, and has preserved a history of the cane of each sample-the manner of cultivation, when cut, how long it stood after being stripped, how near the ground it was cut, what manures, if any were used, etc., etc. He plants the last of May or the first days of June on well prepared soil, which is sufficiently strong by previous good handling so as to insure a vigorous growth without the aid of manure. In every case where a dark sample of sirup was obtained, the cause was traced to an application of manures the same season. Even manure applied during a season of drouth, while it may not affect the cane product of that year, will give a dark sirup from cane grown on it the second year. It would seem that the fermentation attending the decomposition of manure effects in some manner a chemical change in the juices of the plant, which shows itself in the manufactured product. Here is a fruitful source of inquiry. It is very natural to suppose that while active nitri. fication is going on in the soil, the disturbance must affect and color the liquified plant food which it generates. This fact is proven by the dark color given to the foliage of plants grown on soils in such a condition. The mistake so often noticed is a very natural one; farmers have been accustomed to grow a crop for the seed or grain, and all vigorous growths go to increase and mature the natural source of reproduction; but when gratify man's taste, the usual manipulawould increase his yield has really spoiled the product.

Another peculiarity was discovered, where in the culture of sorghum, seems to that sirup manufactured in the middle warrant the prediction that quite a large of an extremely warm day was darker proportion of the sugar consumed by far- than that made in the morning or towards mers will, at no distant day, be produced evening of the same day and from the at home as one of the regular crops of the same cause. A light colored sirup will farm, as much as the flour of any of the turn dark if left to cool in close deep vesother daily condiments of the table. There sels; it should be cooled in shallow pans as quickly as possible. Every manufacby dealers is excessively dear, on the con- turer should have extensive sheds to cover the cane as it accumulates, as exposure to considering the quality; had it been other- the sun and storms tends to sour and inwise, more rapid strides would have jure the quality of the product. It should been made toward sugar production from stand on end rather than be piled lengththe cane. The manufacture of sirup has wise. Mr. S. worked up cane that had lately attained a degree of perfection stood thus for 29 days unchanged, except among the most skillful manufacturers, two or three inches at the end that rested that will rank it with the very best article on the ground, this was cut off and the of sweets that has been produced from sirup was excellent. Cane should be cut as fast as it is stripped, or it will injure There are doubtless more things yet to the product by discoloring and making it comes cane juice by the action of the reduces both the quality and quantity of saccharine matter present in the cane.

In cutting cane the top should be cut below the first joint, and six to eight inches from the ground. Both extremities are valueless and serve to injure the quality of the syrup. The grinding too often spoils the quality. When the mill 'is set too close, the juices from the outside shell are expressed with the pulp juices, and gives a green, woody taste to the sirup, which is often noticed and thought to be a natural and necessary, though very objectionable adjunct, of sorghum.

Doubtless every intelligent manufacturer, who aims at the very best production attainable, has learned each year something which he considers essential, and practices as one of the essentials to success. It is very evident that no tyro can start out in the manufacture of sirup or sugar from sorghum, any more than he can start a cheese factory with no pre vious knowledge, and expect to turn out a standard article of cheese. Men of ex perience must be employed, who can bring into use all the known appliances, and gather from what they do know other facts still unknown which shall advance the manufacture of home made sirup another step, and turn out the dry product of sugar. Although samples of very excellent sirup are produced, yet this does not satisfy the demand. It would seem that government aid should in some way assist private enterprise in solving a problem upon which so much depends.

A. C. G. A REPLY TO "W."

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 26th, 1882 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In answer to "W." in this week's FARM ER I have to say, that if he will "show his hand," by giving his name and address, and confessing candidly that he needs enlightenment. I will cheerfully answer him. upon any point in my paper on which I may be able to do him good, or possibly some one else.

I think I have "W." well located; that I have seen the "smoke" from his "battery before; but of course, I am only guessing and I do not like to point my little pistol toward a "masked" battery without knowing how well the "battery" is 'manned," and how heavily "charged." It would be better generalship to hide and is an error. W. R. and W. J. Smith both keep still. Furthermore, I have no "ax the juices of the plant are captured to to grind" nor do I propose to turn for some one else to "grind." I prime at a much greater age-frequently tion of the soil will not apply, and he is was simply acting as the servant of the ten to twelve years old, and occasionally loth to believe that what he intended programme committee and the associa-

tion, in preparing my paper, and did the the source from which sprung the Nether best my time would allow at the work land family, is a noted exception. She assigned me, as I understood it. I could could have been seen in the pasture in have made cattle and horses "sicker" by Holland last summer in full vigor and Yours, S. B. HAMMOND.

HOLSTEINS AS DAIRY COWS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I was very much interested in the report of the meeting of the Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association of Michigan, held in your city on the 10th inst., as given in the columns of the FARMER of the 16th. I am glad to see the interest manifested by the breeders of Michigan in this valuable breed of cattle. The letter read from Prof. W. J. Beal is of unusual interest, and denoted much thought and careful consideration of the subject. If his suggestions regarding the improvement this breed of cattle are carefully considered and intelligently put into practice by each member of the Association, it will result in a marked improvement in this breed, not only in Michigan but throughout the country. Improvements are contagious and will in time infect the whole country. I am especially desirous that every breeder should carefully and thoroughly test his cows for butter. The fact that the Holstein breed far surpasses all others for milk and cheese is established beyond a question, and I think is generally acknowledged even by those who are interested in other breeds.

On account of their enormous yield of milk they have usually gone into hands where quantity has been the object and have not usually been tested for butter: but I fully believe that when thoroughly tried they will establish their superiority in this respect. When tested they have generally surpassed the highest expectations of their most ardent admirers. The proportion of large records to the number of trials is remarkable. What other breed of cows can show 20 pounds of butter in a week in December without any change of food for the trial, or 19 lbs. 8 ozs. for one of the coldest weeks of the winter, where the cream actually froze in the creamery where there was a coal fire? Several other quotations of 18 lbs. to 19 lbs. 15 ozs. could be given, also records of two-year-old heifers, 13 lbs. 3 ozs., 13 lbs. 6 ozs., and 14 lbs. 4 ozs., and after milking eleven months, of 11 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Such records, and many more which could be given, speak for themselves.

A general trial will bring out many more and probably still larger records Of the superiority of the grades for beef there exists no doubt in the minds of those who are familiar with the breed, but the facts should be brought before the public. To do this, we must depend mostly on western breeders; no greater service can be rendered to those interested in Holsteins. I was very much edified and instructed in reading your report of Mr. Baldwin's interesting remarks. He offers valuable suggestions which will be of great assistance in selecting good animals, but I am sorry to be compelled to disagree with him in some important particulars. He says, in speaking of this breed in the Netherlands: "No animal was kept until over seven years, the farmers finding that the cows failed in their milk after that age." I would be very sorry indeed if this statement was correct that we must expect the Holstein cows to fail at seven years old; but we think it assure me that they have frequently found elegant cows in full vigor and in their much older. The cow "Old Gertmel."

Holland last summer in full vigor and health, a grand specimen of a beef cow, as square and straight as a Shorthorn, at the age of 20 years, having bred regularly for 18 years. Her 20th year was her first failure to breed, and she had become very fat on grass, ready for the butcher. We could mention some very superior cows in this country that were imported after they were past seven years of age. Many of the best records have been made by Holstein cows past seven years. Mr. Mil ler told the writer that Dowager at 14 years (if my memory is correct) was as good as ever, and he thought capable of making as good a record. Empress, at 10 years old, gave 81 lbs. in a day and 2,2761 lbs. in a month. Johanna at eight or nine years old gave 88 lbs. a day and 2,407% in a month. Lady Clifden at 10 years old gave on November 6th. 7th. 8th. and 9th, 74, 77, 75, and 771 lbs., which exceeded her former records. Æegis at nine years old has given this winter in 30 days, 2,226 lbs. 11 oz., which, considering the season of the year, exceeds anything she has heretofore done, although her record for six years old is the largest ever made in one year, excepting those of Aaggie and Aaggie 2d. Freida closed her record of over 16,000 lbs. a year at nine years old. The Holsteins are a vigorous race of cattle, and it is my opinion that they are usually as good at nine and ten years as at any other age. I am confident that seven to ten years is a better age than three to seven years. The Hollanders slaughter a large share of their cows by the time they are six to eight years old, but not because they fail at that age. As soon as they are satisfied that a cow is not superior she is turned to beef. They are also breeding more cattle than their farms will earry, and consider it policy to turn off the older, unless very superior,

and retain the younger. Mr. Baldwin also says: "Dairy animals should have crooked hind legs." 'Another point is the shape of the ribs, they should not be rounded out in the case of dairy cattle, and the barrel therefore is not so round, but breeders must put up with these two points although not considered sightly." Here we beg to disagree. Holsteins can be bred straight. round, square, symmetrical without sacrificing any of their superior dairy qualities. Many of the largest records ever made by the Holstein breed have been by cows that are well rounded in the rib and with straight legs. We will note a few: Mr. Miller says "Oudine is straight in leg and well rounded in rib. Empress and Nanny Smith are like her in this re spect." Their records are: Oudine, 901 lbs. in a day, 2,5451 lbs. in 31 days. Empress, 81 lbs. in a day and 2,2761 lbs in a month Nanny Smith, at two years old, 50 lbs. in

one day, 1,293 lbs in 30 days. Messrs. Yeomans & Sons say in response to my inquiry: "Nearly all our largest milkers are straight in the leg, and well rounded in the rib and barrel. Aaggie 2d is very decidedly so in both respects. They specify the following: Queen of Wayne, eight years, 78 lbs, 8 ozs, one day, 14,549 lbs. 6 ozs. in 10 months and four days; Lady Walworth, eight years, 78 lbs. 12 ozs. in one day, 14,287 lbs. 5 ozs. in 10 months: Princess of Wayne, three years, 57 lbs. in one day, 14,008 lbs. 9 ozs. in 10 months and 20 days; Georgie, two years, 59 lbs. 6 ozs. in one day, 13,209 lbs. in 12 months; Sadie Vale, two years, 58 lbs. 14 ozs. in one day, 14,609 lbs. 5 ozs. in 12 months: Aaggie 2d. 61 lbs. 5 ozs. in one day, 17,746 lbs. 2 ozs. in 12 months. The Netherland family is a very marked

exception to Mr. B.'s milk form. Over legs-all of sufficient age, and very deep milkers. Netherland Queen as a twoyear-old gave 58 lbs. 13 oz. in a day, 13,574 lbs. 3 oz. in a year, as a fouryear-old 76 lbs. in a day, 15,614 lbs. oz. in a year; as a five-year-old, in December 83 lbs. 4 oz. in a day and 2,235 lbs. 4 oz. during the month Netherland Duchess, commencing in Feb uary at 22 months old, 45 lbs. 13 oz. in a day, 12,200 lbs. 4 oz. in a year. Netherland Princess, three years old, 55 lbs. 14 oz. in a day and over 12,800 lbs. in ten months, and still giving 1,000 lbs. per heifers that dropped their calves in quarantine, are giving 38 lbs to 41 lbs a day this winter. Clothilde and Carlotta are also noted exceptions. Both are three years old. The former has given 60 lbs. in a day and over 13,800 lbs. in 10 months and still giving over 1,000 lbs. per month. Carlotta. has given 571 lbs. in a day, and 11,000 in less than nine and one-half months, and still milking finely.

Careno, commencing at 23 months old, not acclimated, gave the day she was two years old, 491 lbs., and over 9,800 lbs. in 91 months. Duchess of Freisland, four years old, over 14,000 lbs. in a year, is also a marked exception. I could mention many more, but these are sufficient to show that large records and fine forms can be combined. Some breeders also claim that sloping rumps indicate superiority for the dairy, but neither a gothic oof on the sides or a mansard behind are evidences of such superiority. I am fully aware that many excellent cows and some of the very deepest milkers have flat ribs and crooked legs, but let us rather consider them a defect instead of a necessity, and to avoid rather than to cultivate

With proper care in breeding and selecting, the Holstein cow of the future will combine beauty and symmetry with the highest degree of excellence for the dairy:

E. A. POWELL.

SHEEP BREEDING.

[Paper read by J. H. Thompson, of Grand Blanc at the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Lansing December, 1882.

The subject given me, as has been announced, is Sheep Breeding. This, undefined and in its broadest sense, would comprise a larger scope than my limited knowledge of the business would intelligently grapple. I therefore confine my thoughts in this essay to the Merinos, thoroughbreds and grades. This is a sub ject that has so often been written upon, and by older and more experienced breeders than myself, that I do not know as I can bring out any new points of interest to this Association: yet knowing that it is by comparison that a great many of our ideas of breeding are formed, and thinking that something in the essay may call out a discussion from which we may learn | if it be a good stock sheep, it is the cheap some new facts, I will give some of my thoughts and observations. The most important thing in starting a

flock of thoroughbred sheep is in the first purchase. The first start, right or wrong s very apt to decide the success or the failure of a young breeder; thus the most important step should be studied carefully. Look well to the foundation of your flock the mere fact of their being registered sheep is not sufficient proof that they are what we want for a foundation. The register, if carefully studied, is a god-send to the beginner in sheep breeding. To have a flock registered is to put its history on record, so that one can see in ten minutes' time where any flock there recorded trace, see whether to three or four flocks, or to sixty, whether to flocks of good reputation or otherwise.

But instead of careful study, is it not a up to ten or twelve pounds per head, upon fact that one-half of the first purchases made are by mere accident, or if studied at all, they figure to buy the cheapest registered sheep they can get. Can we wonder then that there are failures in sheep breeding? Is it not the history of many flocks throughout the United States that after being bred ten, fifteen or twenty years, they cannot be traced to flocks of undoubted purity, and are consequently branded as grades, or unfortunate thor-oughbreds. I believe there is no business that so much depends upon the honor of men as the breeding of thoroughbred

Having made our purchases, let us study well what there is of value in a thorough bred sheep. Then let us strive in every cross, in every purchase, and every to build our flock to our idea of what constitutes the best sheep. One of the first points of value in sheep is constitution; to obtain this we must have a deep prominent chest with broad shoulder the second point is form; from the shoul ck should be nearly on a straight line back to hips, with a broad bridge or coupling, with slightly sloping hip; a broad tail, with nearly a straight line from this point to hock; a broad flank with straight line from thence to fore-arm, with two or three neck-folds. If folded upon the body, to begin about mid-way up the side and run well down under Head broad between the eyes, and face where not covered by wool to be covered with soft, velvety hair. In short, I would attain as near as possible to what breeders of Shorthorn cattle call a perfect animal

This form should be covered with a thick, even quality of fine to medium wool, with table from two to three inches in length. with a distinct crimp to the ends of fleeco where protected from the weather, with even coating over all; and with cap to come down about one and one-half inches below the eye and drop nearly square off; fleece to weigh from twelve to twenty-five

pounds. Breeding ewes at maturity should weigh in good condition, January 1st of each year, from 90 to 100 pounds. I know of ome individual Merino ewes that weigh

of the west and southwest comes the retwenty of this family can be seen at the "Lakeside Stock Farm," all straight, with broad backs and hips, well rounded ribs and barrels, and with straight hind fore I say let us look well to this point. Having described to you my idea of what we ought to attain in thoroughbred ewes I now come to the point hardest to secure, a suitable stock ram. And right here let me say, is the stumbling block that causes the retrograde movement of more flocks than any other one thing. In sheep breeding, if we are not going ahead, we are going back; we cannot float along with the tide and keep even. In selecting a stock ram the first point is to trace his back-breeding, and see that his sires and dams are all well bred and good animals, as far back as possible, to the first importation if they can be Right here comes the value of months, and still giving 1,000 lbs. per individual records of our sheep: it enables month. Three two-year-old Netherland us to see what we are doing. I can remember well of being scoffed at for keeping individual pedigrees of sheep, before the State registers were started, and those same gentlemen said in my presence and the presence of others that they cared nothing for a pedigree of sheep, farther than they carried upon their backs. Gentlemen, is not this contrary to all principles of thoroughbred sheep, breed

Having given the first important points of a stock ram, I now proceed to the form would duplicate the form given of a middle ewe, but with heavier folds through out; deeper in the flank with tracing folds on the sides, and upon part of hips; folds upon the sides should run well under the body, also two or three heavy collar folds running entirely around the neck; the neck should be broad and masculine from shoulder to horns; the shoulders in a fully matured stock ram should be a little prominent or sharp upon the upper part fleece at full growth should be from two to two and one half inches; even over all parts of the body, and of a little stronger or coarser quality than upon the ewes, with crimp equally distinct and an equal distribution of oil through all parts. The weight of a stock ram at maturity should e not less than 150 lbs., and as much larger as we can get a good proportioned animal. It has been said that we can not get an evenly covered sheep in a large one, but this charge I deny. We can produce as evenly covered and good quality of fleece as upon the smaller ones; it has also been said that we cannot breed a fine fleece without a slender constitution, this also I deny. We can breed any one point to excel or excess, if we give our atten-

to excel or excess, if we give our attention to that particular point. But it is very apt to be to the detriment of others.

Where I believe the most value in a thoroughbred sheep is to be obtained, is to breed a sheep combining the greatest number of points of merit, and so backed in its breeding, that it will reproduce itself in form and character when the itself in form and character when the blood is intermingled with other.

We frequently hear men say there is no stock ram worth \$1,000, \$100 or \$50; to that class I would answer as did the man when another made the assertion that he would as soon eat a skunk as a Merino, thoroughbred or grade; for mutton, th answer was, "gentlemen, that is just as you have been brought up." The whole value of a stock sheep depends upon the position of our flocks and our ability to

make it pay.
A sheep that costs \$1,000 for a man with grade ewes would be folly, but for a person who has 50 to 100 thoroughbred ewes, and has a reputation and trade to warrant it est ram he can have: while men with th different grades of grade flocks, can get a suitable ram at from \$20 to \$50 or \$75, and make it pay. While in conversation with a gentleman a few days ago, who has for the past nine years bought his stock sheep at one year \$75 and \$100 each, he said to me, my "rams for that length of time have cost me but \$30." The key note to this is he has bought good ones and taken care of them, and sold them at three years old, when they are just in their prime, and bought

again. A word to the breeders of grade sheep and I will close my already too long essay. Does it pay to keep a flock of sheep that shear five or six pounds of wool per head, when an outlay of from \$25 to \$50 dollars an animal that would sell for double the money? and gentlemen, this is a fact: On flock in our voinity clipped this year 12d lbs. per head, and the three year-old wethers would bring from six to eight dollars per head for mutton. That flock started with natives that would clip (if they did not lose the wool off their backs) 2½ lbs. per head they were offered this year \$12 per head for their yearling and two year old ewes, and they refused it. The owners of this flock voted this fall the free trade ticket, believing that they can compete with any foreign country. The gentlemen, is the way to accomplish it.

Another Incubator Fraud.

A disinterested individual calling herself Mrs. Annie S. Carr has been furnishing the agricultural journals of the country with her alleged experience in the raising of poultry, in which she alludes to the incubator used, very innocently naming it as a help to those wishing to engage in the business. The FARMER saw "an axe to grind" in the letter, and declined to "turn grindstone" by publishing it. In the Husbandman of last week, S. E. Todd, of

Orange, Essex Co., N. J., says: "I thought it passing strange that there should be a reliable incubator company so near my home while I was utterly ignorant of its existence. I addressed an inquiry immediately to said company and inquired where I could find their office in Newark. Receiving no response I made inquiries at no such company. Since that notice ap peared, the postmaster at Newark received over eleven hundred letters addressed to "C. S. Incubator Company." As Newark is a large city, and as no letter was directed to with the post. ed to a number of any street, the post master held them on suspicion, and when a representative of said Company called for letters he was arrested as a fraud. He has not yet been tried. We sincerely hope that it will not eventually transpire that Mrs. Carr's interesting communication was 125 to 135 pounds each.

From the great wool-producing States

Property of the interest of such a detestal able fraud as that company."

Che Farm.

CATTLE FEEDING.

BY COL. J. F. TRUE.

In the feeding qualities of the improved and unimproved breeds of cattle there is a greater difference in value than the average farmer, or most men other than butchers, feeders and shippers of fat cattle, think; and there is also a great difference in the feeding qualities of different individuals of the same breed, which I will allude to further on, under the head of quality. To show the difference in the breeding qualities of the different breeds, I will allude to a life-time experience in feeding the common "old-fashioned, oldtime cattle" of the country, more particularly those grown in Illinois some ,twenty years ago, and in Kansas later, and also to an experience of some ten years feeding Texas cattle, and two years' experience in feeding cattle grown in the State of Oregon. In my native State (Illinois), prior to 1866, the average feeder of the common cattle of the country would feed a lot of steers three years old past, on corn with the fodder from the shock, (which, by the way, is a most excellent way to feed), for five or six months, consuming from 75 to 90 bushels of corn, making a gain of some 200 pounds. When ready for market they would make an average weight of 1200 or 1250 pounds. As the Shorthorn blood has been diffused into all the common cattle of the country we now see men engaged in feeding eattle all around us who collect their breeding stock from the general farmers, most all of which have some good blood in them. After feeding as of old, by somewhat different methods, (none of which are any better in my judgment than feeding corn on the stock), for five or six months, they will make an average gain of 350 or 400 pounds, and will weigh 1450 to 1500 lbs.; these weights are at the age of four years. If we take the high grade, say three-fourths or seven-eighths Shorthorn cross on the somewhat improved cattle of the country as we now find them, at the age of three years, (having commenced to fatten them the fall before,) we have at the lowest es mate an average of 1500 pounds; and at four years, if we were to keep them so long, though it is not best to do so, we would not have less than 1800 pounds

The old-time scrub, when fat and weighing 1250 pounds, on our markets to-day would sell for five cents per pound and bring the seller \$62.50 per head. The common cattle of the country, by the improvement in blood and consequent in crease in weight and improvement in quality, in the same market weigh 1450 pounds and sell at six cents-making \$87 per head; or the high-grade three-yearolds will readily sell one-half cent per lb. higher, owing to the better quality. Fif. teen hundred pounds at six and a half cents, will make the snug sum of \$97.50 per head; or the high-grade steers at four years old, all stockmen know, will more readily sell at seven cents as exporters. Eighteen hundred pounds at seven cents, is \$126 per head. A novice in the stock or farming business, or a schoolboy, can easily see the difference. In short, the scrub of twenty years ago, is worth, when corn-fed, \$24.50 less than improved native at the same age, and \$35 less than .h-grade, with one less year's age, at . 55.50 less per head than the high grade of the same age.

I appeal to the experience and judgment of every practical feeder of beef cattle for an endorsement of these figures and cattle the stronger they seem, and the more statements. And for a farther verification. if it is not presuming too much, I will give some figures from my own memorandum-book pertaining to feeding operain the quality of the bone, as of all other tions. In September, 1878, I commenced organs. What feeder of steers does not corn-feeding while on the grass, 100 head, know that he may collect a number of northern-wintered Texas steers, two years cattle of same age and breeding, and that old past, of 800 pounds average, and fed at any stage of development of those catfour months and a half, when I had only tle to the perfect condition for the butchmade a gain of 102 pounds per head, and er, he can sell the one half the herd with was compelled to sell for a very low price. From 1870 to 1875, I fed annually from half a dollar to a dollar more than the two to three hundred well-matured and half with the poorer quality; or, to illuswell-selected Texas steers. The average trate: After having fed the lot for three gain on five months' feeding on corn or months, the one half with the better qualcorn and grass combined, was 200 pounds ty will be as mature as the other portion -about the same as the result of feeding will be with two months' additional feed.

"old-time, cold-blooded" native cattle. During seasons of great scarcity of grain In April, 1877, I weighed five head of thoroughbred Shorthorn bull calves from ten to twelve months old; they weighed from 800 to 960 pounds each. They had made a growth of 75 pounds per month from birth. In 1879, I fed 80 head of steers on corn and prairie grass, from 1st of May to 20th of August-one fifth bushel of corn per day for first 45 days, and 500 head of those fine, large, rangy fellows. one-fourth bushel per day to each steer, for the balance of the time. They made a gain of three and one-third pounds per day, or 100 pounds per month for the entire time. The rapid gain I attribute to the fact that 66 per cent of the cattle were high-grade Shorthorns, the gain on these being much more perceptible, I did not weigh separately. In August, 1880, I marketed 100 head three-year-olds that averaged 1465 pounds; 60 per cent of this herd were highgrade Shorthorns, and weighed from 1500 to 1600 pounds. Three averaged over 1800, and one weighed over 2,000 pounds; and the grades would have averaged not less than 1650 pounds, and were worth threefourths of a cent more than the other 40 per cent. In December, 1880, I sold 64 common three-year-olds past, and three high-grade steers only two years old past. The three grade two year olds weighed 1600 pounds each, and helped me materially to make the sale. The 64 head averaged 1300 pounds. In the same fall, 1880, I bought 12 head of steers, two years old past, of Fred. Dauber; 25 head two-year-olds, and little pets, the Jerseys. eight head three-year-olds, of his neighbor, Mr. Kemp, both of northern part of who advertises a 3,000 pound bull, or a bred and raised by these men. The eight 2800 pound bull, or even a 2600 pound head of three-year-old steers of Mr. Kemp, From these observations, after a life and the 12 head of two-year-olds of Mr. Dauber, were by a thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, owned by Mr. Dauber, and the 25 head of two-year-olds of Mr. Kemp 25 head of two-year-olds of Mr. Kemp were by a "cold-blooded scrub," owned by him. All these steers were out of cows Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Feeding Hogs in Large Numbers, and very much alike; of similiar breeding, and were kept in the same way; in fact had ranged together and interbred. I has been, according to the Breeders' Gakept both lots of two-year-olds together. zette, buying up large quantities of hogs and fed out in the spring, and corn-fed Dauber steers by the thoroughbred bull Chicago market. The process is thus deweighed 1450 pounds and sold at five cents, tailed: while the Kemp steers, of 'same age, and each. These are all allowed to run to-

for Profit.

A firm located in Sangamon Co., Ill.,

"They have on hand about 875 head,

gether in a lot of about four acres, once

off, leaving out trees enough for shade,

sunshine and a free circulation of air.

They are fed on the ground with ear corn,

sometimes old, that is, of last year, and

sometimes new, jerked from the field with

half the husks still on. Many of these

husks are aftewards collected by the hogs

at different places, usually under the trees,

and used by them for bedding. To pre-

vent these beds becoming foul, a one-horse

rake is driven through the ground every

day, to collect the cobs and husks, and

these are then burned on the bedding

places with the husks gathered there by

the hogs. The smoke and ashes, as well

as the charred cobs made by these burn-

ings, are believed to be conducive to the

health of the lusty porkers. They certain-

ly tend to prevent the accumulation of

"Beside the corn fed to the hogs, they

have access at all times to well-supplied

swill troughs. The lines of goers and

comers to and from these are kept up al-

most constantly. Even during the night

they are visited by many that are too shy

to come by day. The swill is made of rye

meal chiefly. To about fifteen hundred-

weight of rye meal is added one hundred-

weight of oil meal, and the whole made

into swill, in large tanks, with cold water.

and allowed to become slightly sour before

being fed. Arrangements are now in

progress for using hot water and steaming

the meal. This, it is thought, will be an

are arranged with slats on each side, the

lower ends being nailed to the upper edge

of the trough, and the upper ends to a long

strip running the length of the trough

about fourteen inches above and directly

over the middle. These slats are not

placed opposite to each other, but are

made to alternate. In this way no two

hogs can face each other when from oppo-

site sides. This arrangement of the slats

seems completely to prevent the hogs from

getting into the troughs with their feet,

and also affords each a fair chance to feed

without being crowded by his neighbor.

"The troughs from which the swill is fed

improvement as cold weather comes on.

vermin and to promote cleanliness.

with same feed, only weighed 1250 pounds, and sold at four and a half cents. Here we have a difference of \$16.25 per head, plainly by the use of a good thoroughbred bull. The three-year old steers of Kemp's, by the Dauber bull, and out of etc., and yet sufficiently open to admit the mothers of the mean Kemp two-yearolds, were equally as good as the Dauber steers. In August, 1881, I sold a car of cattle, to be selected from 120 head, most ly three years old past, with a few wellbred two years old past; the buyer selected a few two years old past, and left in my lot near 100 threes past; he was taking them to ship. In September of that year I sold to the same party 100 head of cattle about one-half two, and one-half three past, and five head not yet two years old; the five head coming two years old were well-bred, had good qualities, and had been fed high from calfhood, and weighed 1200 pounds—as much as the herd averaged; they were the best steers in the sale, and were the main inducement to the buyer. In all these cases, except of the bull calves, the cattle had been corn-fed and were ready for market, and many of

hem, say one-half, were exported. As to the quality of feeding cattle alluded to in the beginning, that is of as much mportance as the breeding. In Shortorn literature we often see the term quality used, not to explain something in the pedigree or breeding, but as a thing of individual merit. M. F. Renick, who was the agent for the Ohio Importing Co. for the introduction into this country of Shorthorn cattle as far back as 1834, thus closes a letter to Mr. Whitaker, of England, in speaking of cattle he wished to purchase and ship to Ohio: "We want none without fair pedigrees, but form and size they must have, or they will not be well received here. You will of course not forget the handling and quality." That veteran writer and Shorthorn judge, T. C. Jones, of Ohio, says: "To those who are interested in the improvement of farm stock, it is gratifying to observe the progress that is being made in the dissemina tion of sound principles in regard to what constitutes excellence." Quality, while a good deal talked about as especially characteristic of certain fashionable strains, was really very little regarded except in what had become an absurd and technical ense, indicated by a soft hide and a yielding of flesh-properties that may usually be communicated by high feeding and gooming, while the real quality of

structure, compact form, and easy distri-

bution of fine-grained flesh all over the

carcass-was seldom t considered, and

never given the controlling influence it

should have in determining the excellence

not only of cattle, but of all other meat-

producing stock. The term "quality,"

as applied to cattle, is better understood

in the abstract by feeders than by breeders

of cattle; it is that property in a bullock

which makes him susceptible of being fitted

for the butcher in half the time, and at half

the consumption of feed that is requisite

to fit his coarse, rangy, growthy, large-

same purpose: it is the property invari-

ably belonging to the animal with a low,

level, broad carcass, of fair, but not of

great size, on legs as short and as small as

will support the animal. Right here we

find a paradox: the smaller the bone in

perfectly they perform their mission-act

s it were as a running gear for the ma-

chinery they carry. There is a difference

or food for fattening beeves for the butch-

er, as was the case in our State last spring,

we see butchers culling the herds of stock

cattle of the bullocks of good quality-

those the farmers call the pony-built steers

using them on the block, though they had

no preparation for that immediate end. I

had two years' experience with a herd of

They were grown in Oregon, and were

three and four years old, and from color

and general characteristics were evidently

the produce of native cattle well graded

up with Shorthorn blood. After corn-

feeding part of two winters and grazing

one summer, and after they had attained

the dignity of 1600 pounds and I had them

in one of our city markets, I could hear the

remark on every side: "What a fine lot of

feeders those would make, but they are

hardly fit to ship." To get this quality,

besides having strict regard to other ma-

terial points, we must especially guard

against growing too much bone. Abram

Renick, the world-famous breeder, says:

"I would rather have a bull rather under

size than over, all else being 'equal." I

have not a doubt this rule of his of es

pecially guarding against too much bone

has given that matchless family, "The

Rose of Sharon"-cattle more than any

other breed in the world remarkably uni-

form in quality-a family of Shorthorns

with feet and legs almost as small as those

My advice is to fight shy of the breeder

time's experience in breeding and feeding

cattle, and some ten years' experience

with Shorthorns. I think we should look

"In addition to the corn and swill given them, these hogs are turned into a meadow of about 100 acres every morning, where they are allowed to remain until about 10 the animal is quite inferior. But quality A. M. Here they get another change of in the wider and more practical sensefeed, and such exercise as seems needful meaning a thrifty, growing animal; a for them. good feeder, with fine and dense bony

"A more healthy and well-doing lot of hogs than these one seldom sees. They are picked over from time to time, and such taken out for shipment as are deemed at their best. They usually average, carload lots. As ripe hogs are taken out others are being put in. When new ones are bought they are put in a separate enclosure for about two weeks before being turned in with the large herd. This is done as a precaution against the introduction of disease from outside herds.

"Most of the hogs here are black, or nearly so. The proprietors are very deboned mate of same breeding, for the cided in their preference for Berkshires and their crosses. They find them to fatten and round up more evenly than others. Essex, they say, are too small, and Poland but he did not practice this method only Chinas are too coarse. White hogs they disparage altogether, although a few, perhaps two per cent., may be found among those being fed.

"The management here described seems to supply all needed conditions to success. It is praticable, and apparently as economical as any that could be devised. The remarkably fine weather for the past to be at the trouble of keeping a pickle two months has rendered needless all ex- for the little packages of butter they purpense for shelter. Besides the saving in chase from time to time. The fancy rolls this respect, the excellent health and thrift of the hogs, has, no doubt, been or tissue paper would not be improved largely due to their freedom from the rethe better quality at a price ranging from straints and eyils almost unavoidable when they are housed in bad weather."

The Chinch Bug.

Prof. Popence, State Entomologist of Kansas, and professor in the Kansas Agricultural College, furnishes to the Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, an article on the chinch bug, which was less destructive than usual to the crops of that State the past season.

Prof. Popenoe says:

"This gratifying turn of affairs is generally ascribed to the abundance of rain during the season of attack, the theory being held that the bugs are drowned by rainfall. Whether this interpretation of the events is correct or not, is somewhat difficult to determine. place for keeping, and it need not be open There may be other causes than simple ed until it reaches the consumer. excess of moisture, that operate to check the growth or increase of the bugs in such | ter for one firm and have shipped huna season as the past spring and summer. dreds of packages prepared as above While there is reason to believe that much | without opening them at the time of shiprain while the young bugs are still in the ment. Since there was little or no brine ground, about the base of the plant and in the tubs, and the packages being of a on the upper portion of the roots, does uniform size there was no difficulty in esdrown many of them, it seems that a wet timating the tare. I confess that in my

with other insects that hibernate as adults, lect of ever keeping a tub for a full year, will endure considerable exposure to wet vet the old gentleman who purchased my and cold without apparently suffering diminution of health or vigor. They may informed me that he sent packages to be frequently found in winter frozen solid | California, to St. Louis and to Washingin ice and packed snow, and they will up- ton, D. C., and that it always kept well on being released by warmth become as active as usual. They will also suffer immersion in water for a considerable time, and still recover fully. When we remember that they are air-breathers, this fact is more curious. It will be remembered by entomologists, as a fact of in terest in this connection, that the chinch bug, together with others of its order, succumb to the effects of the vapor of potassium cyanide with which the collecting bottle is charged, less rapidly than do bees, butterflies, and other more active and vigorous insects, showing its greater ten-

due to the drowning-out by the rain, that the bugs are so much less destructive in wet than in dry weather.

"Years ago, Dr. Shimer, of Illinois, ventured the theory, based upon and suson grass till the next August, when the for the purpose of fattening them for the tained by his observations on the chinch bugs in 1865, that these insects, with others, were subject during wet seasons to a kind of epidemic disease, which only ranging in weight from 180 to 300 pounds would account for their wholesale destruction in all stages of growth. This disease might be compared, perhaps, to the disease which often kills the silkcovered with timber, but now mostiy cut worm in great numbers in the feedingrooms, and which, like most diseases of

> the kind among insects, is most destructive in moist weather. "Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomolo gist of Illinois, judges that the cold, wet spring 'had the effect partly to delay the deposition of the eggs, and partly, perhaps, to destroy such as were laid.' He says, also, that 'it is to be feared that very much more reliance is generally placed upon the influence of wet weather in limiting the ravages of the bugs than the truth will warrant.' He discovers the common presence of an internal fungoid parasite—a Bacterium—in the chinch bug, which may be the cause of the destruction of the pest during the wet weather, so favorable to the spread of the fungus. This final statement accords closely with the theory proposed by Dr. Shimer, and also agrees with what seems to be the case with the destruction of the silk-worm and other insects by fungoid parasites.

"Is it not probable, then, that Dr. Shimer was nearly right in his explanation of the disappearance of the bugs in a wet season, and that Prof. Forbes's Bacterium may be one of the prominent and efficient causes of their disappearance? Recent studies have greatly added to our knowledge of the extent of the distribution of these minute vegetable parasites, and of their effects upon the animal econo my. They are shown to be intimately and probably in most cases as a potent cause, associated with diseases in higher animals, and it seems reasonable to infer that a similar relation exists between them and insects of all kinds."

Prof. Forbes finds a weak emulsion of kerosene oil and soap suds, costing less than &c. per gallon, is fatal to the chinch bug. The only difficulty is to find a cheap and easy way to apply it.

Keeping Butter.

In view of the immense amount of poor butter annually marketed, anything which gives information as to the best method of making and keeping this pro duct ought to be read with attention and interest by our butter makers. The first essential to having butter keep without deterioration is to have it. properly made. The following from the American Culti vator treats of its after handling:

"Vermont buttermakers practice two methods of packing butter for keeping. One is to salt, work and pack the produc directly after churning, by which methods the butter will shrink away from the sides of the tub, and the vacancy thus created is to be filled with brine. Mr. Jameson when shipped, about 235 pounds each, in would add more brine if necessary, and then weigh the butter down to prevent it from floating in the tub. I once had neighbor who would pack his butter as soon as he made it, cover it with brine and then part a block of wood under the cover of each tub to keep it from floating, but he soon changed his practice. I knew another dairyman who claimed to have made a grand discovery, he filled arge cisterns with brine, and put his but ter into them as he made it, and in the fall packed into tubs and sent it to market one year. Butter that has been kept in brine, when exposed to the air very soon becomes rancid. The tubs cannot be sent to market filled with brine. The buyer is obliged to turn off the brine to find the tare. The commission-man will not be at the trouble of brining the butter the

second time. The consumers do not wish or prints that are covered with muslin in appearance by being thrust into a pickle before going on the table. "The second method of packing butter

to keep is as follows: After churning and well working the salt into the butter with as little handling as possible, then set the butter away in a proper place for twelve or twenty-four hours. The salt becomes dissolved, the butter changes color and condition, and then a very little pressure will bring it into a dry, solid, waxy texture. Next pack the butter solid into tubs, properly prepared, putting a cloth over the top and over that spreading a paste of salt. There being but little noisture the salt on the surface does no dissolve but crystallizes, and will remain almost intact through the season. Place a close-fitting cover and set it a proper

"For nearly twenty years I made butseason acts as a check upon them in other method of making and selling butter I ways than by simply drowning the young. never had much experience in keeping it "Ordinarily the chinch bug, along on my own hands; in fact, I cannot recolbutter during so many years, frequently

and without complaint." Agricultural Items.

A PRACTICAL farmer says that those who at tempt to apply nitrogen in the form of blood and bones to restore worn-out land, or as food for wheat, are paying from \$400 to \$500 per tor for it.

As common red clover matures its seed upor the second growth, failure may succeed because of drouth, insects, or because the first growth was not cut early enough to permit the second to ripen its seed perfectly.

acity of life. These facts then may point Dr. Horne advises the use of a lotion made to the conclusion that it is not altogether by dissolving 2 drs. of arsenic and 2 drs. of

carbonate of potash in one quart of water, for lice on calves. There must be a quart of water when the ingredients are dissolved. Apply with a sponge.

As an illustration of the benefit of farmers' clubs, a correspondent of the Kansas Farmer says: "A few years ago one of the most prom inent of market gardeners of New York stated that his way of gathering turnips was a saving of two cents a bushel over any other method that he knew of, and for the benefit of others, he gave it to the Farmers' Club of that city. It was also published in the papers. In a few weeks a number from the country sent in their way, and he afterward told the club that he had found others as far ahead of him as he thought he was ahead of those in his vicinity.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New England Farmer says: "Owing to the peculiar structure of the cow's digestive organs, when meal is fed alone, instead of going into the first stomach where the hay goes and remaining until it is remasticated, it goes directly to the third and thence to the fourth stomach. The consequence is that the meal is not subjected to the softening process which the hay undergoes, and which would render it more easily digestible. Where considerable meal is fed, a portion of it is liable to be imperfectly digested and thus occasion loss. By wetting the meal and hay and mixing them together before feeding, the meal will be eaten along with the hay and will be subjected to the whole digestive process. It is believed that by thus feeding the cows, more meal can be digested without disturbance of the digestive organs, and consequently more milk obtained than by feeding the meal separately."

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**EFIF you cannot get the "improved" write uto know where and how to get it without extractions.

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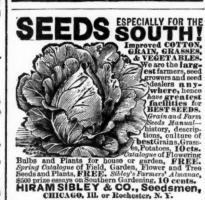
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 Paid in
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 Debts
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STATE OF MICHIGAN, 88.

COUNTY OF WAYNE, S.

James C. Smith, Jr., of the City of Detroit, in said County, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Lynch Window Shade Company; that the above report is true of his own knowledge, except as to the amount of debts, and as to those he is informed, and verily believes that it is true.

JAMES C. SMITH, JR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of January, 1883. FRED'K. T. SIBLEY,

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Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to re-move dandruff and itching. HISCON & CO., N.Y.

Parker's

50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and me

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out will overwork, or a mother run down by family or hous hold duties try Parker's Ginger Tonic. hold duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumalsm, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. And the Best and Surest Cough Lure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Ginger Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker! Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and isentirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Histor & Co., N. Y. 80c. & \$1 sten, at dealers in drugs.

CELT SAUNG BUYING DOLLAR SIZE. GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON

Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOUNE and look for signature of

Hiscory & Co.

COLOCNE

FOR MAN AND BEAST. THE BEST EXTERNAL

REMEDY BUBUMATISM

GRAMPS, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache,

> Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a sure cure for Galls, Strains, Scratches,

Sores. &c., on

HORSES. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are INSTANTANEOUS. Every bottle warranted to rive satisfaction. Send ad-Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.-Whe default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the fifth day of September, A. D. 1873, executed by Christian Leopold Eppinger and Auguste Eppinger, his wife, of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, to Joseph Neltner, of the same place, and recorded on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 9:45 o'clock, a. m., in liber 75 of mortgages, on page 302 in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Joseph Neltner to Joseph Kuhn, by indenture dated May 24th, 1875, and recorded on the same date and year at 11:55 a. m., in liber 12 of assignments of mortgages, page 419, in the Register's office for the County of Wayne, aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of eleven hundred and sixty-nine dollars (\$1,169), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH A. D., 1883, at eleveno'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Detroit, being part of outlot number one hundred and ninety-three (133) of the Lambert Beaubien farm, commencing at a stake in the casterly side of Beaubien Street 550 feet distant from the northerly line of said outlot on the southerly side, thence by a right line to the easterly boundary one hundred (100) feet, thence to said Beaubien street, thence along said street to the point of beginning; being one hundred (100) feet, front on said Beaubien street, thence to said Beaubien street by two hundred and twenty-eight (229) feet in depth, being the same premises which were int Dated Detroit, this 30th day of December, A. D.

1882.

JOSEPH KUHN,
WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.

SMITHS & POWELL SYRACUSE, N. Y. 4 Very Fine Elegantly Bred Young

HAMBLETONIAN STALLIONS, Two of them FIRST PRIZE WIN-NERS at New York State Fair. ONE FINE "CLAY" STALLION.

Half-Brother to "HOPEFUL,"

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, Two of them Winners of Sweep-stakes Prizes over all Draught Horses at New York State Fair.

MARES AND FILLIES! of both breeds for sale cheap.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE! LARGEST HERD IN THE WORLD. correspondence Solicited. (Mention this paper

NEW CARDS FOR 1883 on 50 ENAMEL CHROMO tards, no alike, Just out, 10 ets. 20 GILT BEVEL

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Horticultural,

How to Make a Hot-Bed.

L. Purdy, in the Ohio Farmer, gives the following concise directions for making a hot-bed, that indispensable requisite to an

early garden: "Some gardeners make hot-beds by building a mound of manure on top of the ground, but I prefer a pit, as I think it holds moisture better. Select a place where the ground lies fair to the sun and slopes to the south and east. The north side of the garden, if the ground lays right, is a very good place. The fence opposite the hot-bed should be six feet high and made tight to keep the cold wind off. The pit should be three feet wide, fifteen inches deep, and as long as the needs of the gardener may require. After the pit is dug it should be filled full of fresh horse manure well mixed with straw, or better still, forest leaves, which should be put under the horses and tramped well into the manure. In filling, shake the manure up well as it is forked into the pit, and then tramp solid as soon as you have six inches deep in the pit; continue in this way until you have the manure several inches above the level of the ground, then make a frame of inch boards, three feet wide and ten inches deep on the front side and sixteen inches on the back side; set the frame over the manure, and fill up outside with the dirt taken out of the pit, nearly to the top of the frame all around. Then if the manure was pretty dry, pour on several pails of warm water and cover with the glass right away, and leave it two or three days, till the heat begins to subside, then cover with soil six inches deep. This soil should be rich and mellow and dry enough to crumble easily. Then in a few hours, if the sun shines, your bed will be ready to

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"If any one wishes to make his own sash he can do so by following these directions:

"Take a strip of soft wood two inches wide, cut the side pieces six feet long and the cross pieces three feet long, groove the cross pieces with a small groove plane on both edges, so as to hold the glass, halve the ends of the cross pieces so as to fit down on the side pieces; then with some inch screws fasten on one end piece, then put in one row of glass and fasten on the next cross piece, and so on until it is finished. By this method the glasses are held firmly in their places and can be removed by simply loosening one screw in each cross piece.

"I will now tell you what to plant in hot-beds, and when to plant it. If you have a large hot-bed you may begin by sowing lettuce and radishes and some other hardy plants, as early as the 10th of March, or earlier if the weather is moderate. Cabbage and cauliflower may also be sown at the same time, but should be transplanted into a cold frame by the middle of April. If you wish, you can sow beet seed as soon as the 25th of March, and transplant the same as cabbage. Tomatoes and other tender plants should not be sown till about six weeks before it is safe to transplant to the open ground. If you wish to raise sweet potato plants, the tubers should be covered with a mixture of garden soil and sand to the depth of an inch or so, and in a few days the plants will begin to show. They should not be planted much before the first of April, or the plants will get too large before it is safe to transplant them.'

Changing the Bearing Year: A correspondent of the Rural Home details the result of some observations and experiments on this subject:

Fifteen years ago last fall I purchased my present home. In my orchard I found eight Baldwin apple trees. Seven of the trees were loaded with apples; the eighth gave a crop the succeeding year. The trees have continued to bear in this way ever since, seven one year, one the next, with one exception. That year I plowed my orchard quite deep the last of May, it having been in sod a good many years. The fine roots were very thick near the surface of the ground and the plow cut off a great amount of roots. The fruit was set for the usual crop, the season was hot, and dry, and the fruit generally fell off before it matured; there were Baldwins, Snows and Spies; all fell alike. The trees, instead of bearing the next year, waited until their regular time of bearing came and then gave their usual odd year crop. That is the only time the orchard has been plowed in over twenty years. The trees have been mulched with coarse manure and the grass pastured off with sheep and hogs.

"I have written the above that you may know the treatment of the orchard during the time of my experiment, which is this: Wishing to have more Baldwins than the one tree would give I cut cions on three different years and grafted eleven common or natural fruit trees with the cions. The trees so grafted have borne from three to five crops, all bearing the same years as the parent from which the cions were cut. (Notice the above grafted on different years and coming into bearing on different years). Is this chance or is here a principle in bud life that has not as yet been recognized and made use of, or have we here a pedigree or a line de-s cent in the apple in this case worthy of farther experiment?

"Now I would like to ask those to whose attention this comes, do the trees or orchards that produce these crops the odd years bear any less abundantly, or is the fruit inferior (except there being less trees for the moth to prey upon, making them more wormy) to the fruit produced on the even year bearers?

"One thing more and I am done. We see a twig that does not bear with the rest of the tree. If you will observe you will find that all above where the change commences is changed, evidently a sport, as the reason why we have some fruit, for instance of the Baldwin, the odd year. Now in bringing this subject before the public I feel sure that those wishing to graft trees, also nurserymen, by using and then improved by making a frame cions from persistent odd year bearers can 24x40 in. out of laths; put a piece across lose nothing, while I think there are the centre to strengthen; stretch over the many chances that in time it will in a top strong cord once in six inches, and measure equalize our apple crop."

Crysanthemums

This beautiful species of flower, which is coming more and more into favor with not only florists but amateurs, was discussed at a late meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the report in the New England Farmer we condense the following: H. P. Walcott, who has heretofore re-

ceived the highest prizes for successful cultivation said, after mentioning the fact that in 1820 there were 12 varietics, and in 1865, 600, said: "The cultivation of the crysanthemum begins with the treatment of the flowering plant. This should be at once cut to the level of the ground at the end of its flowering season. It is necessary that the shoots, which are promptly made from the neck of the plants, should be grown with thorough exposure to light and air. One of the secrets of a good plant in November is a strong and well-colored cutting in March. With the exception of a few late flowering varieties like grandiflora, purple king and virginale, the best season for propagation is March. The cuttings should be three or four inches long. They should not be subjected to strong heat during their root formation. When fairly completed by this process, they should be shifted to five-inch pots. For the potting, the soil should be one-half good loam, one-quarter mold, and one-quarter well rotted stable manure. When the plant has attained to a growth of ten inches, pinch down to four buds, without exception. The growing plants should be given a place in a cold frame as soon as possible, and in the third week in May be planted in the open ground in a thoroughly exposed location, and at a distance apart of not less than three feet. The subsequent care consists in keeping the ground moist, and watching carefully for the first serious appearance of mildew; which is almost invariably between the 16th and 31st of August. The final potting is finished by the 12th of September, and the plants kept in the open air in a sheltered situation until the first severe frost. They then receive the shelter of a cold house. The final potting is made of soil composed of equal portions of rotted sod and stable manure, and until the buds are on the point of expanding, the plants should receive frequent waterings with some liquid manure, or a solution of some artificial fertilizer. Grasshoppers are among the insect enemies of the crysanthemum, and should be picked off. A combination of sulphur and quicklime is a good remedy

ome of the insects. "Mr. E. W. Wood said we lack mostly lark rich colors to make a collection as attractive as of roses. Ladies desirous to have plants for winter growth, will find the plant very desirable. To take a rose nto the house and grow it in a healthy condition, is almost impossible. Crysan hemums, however, can be grown finely n houses, because when kept late in the open air they are not infested with in ects. The improper care of the old plants, when the flowers have been cut, is the cause of much failure in procuring successful growth. The Japanese varieties come rather late for our exhibitions. The only difficulty he had found in growing crysanthemums was the mildew. If we can remedy this by growing varieties of our own, such as will not be liable to it, we shall have one of the best of blooming plants. A preventative of mil dew is to syringe the plants with whale oil soap, diluted in water."

for mildew, and the fumes of tobacco for

Phylloxera.

this enemy of the vineyard, which has done so much damage to the vines of the

does little harm. Our more hardy grapes, leaves, and though the leaves are covered with them the vines continue healthy and vigorous. In these galls will be found the little six-legged lice. Another form that 84 tons of ground pine for Christmas dec of this louse works on the roots of the more tender grapes, like Ionia, Catawba and Delaware, and does more serious damage, causing the roots to appear knotted and the plants to die. years ago I was called to the Island vine yards in Lake Erie and found many badly injured by these root lice. It is this form that has tormented the viticulturists of Europe. The lice are so small that they can hardly be discerned without a glass, but the knots or enlarged root-growths can be plainly seen. A third form comes forth from the earth with wings, and, as it flies freely, it spreads the evil with great rapidity. The strangest feature in the America, where it seems not to do very serious mischief, owing doubtless to our hardier varieties, but transplanted to Europe it attacks the more tender varieties and soon wipes them out. In Europe three remedies are prophesied: grafting on to the hardier American stock; flooding the vineyards after the season' growth has been completed; making holes in the earth and turning in bi-sulphide of carbon. The latter is most in favor. though quite expensive. In our country t is usually sufficient to grow the more hardy varieties, and by good culture, keep all the vines strong and vigorous. the Island vineyards of Ohio for years, and yet the vineyards are still profitable, is surely ground for hope."

Drying Apples at Home.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer thus describes the manner in which he dries apples, by utilizing the heat of the kitchen stove:

"It is a little late to speak of drying apples, but I have been experimenting in a small way with the specked apples which are too good to feed out, especially when dried apples will bring from 15c to 22c per pound. The Farm Journal said cover a hoop with screen cloth and hang over the stove to dry apples on. I tried it, over this nail common screen cloth; hang ured her."

over the cookstove, high enough to walk under. This frame will hold a large milk pan full of sliced apples, and will make 11/2 nounds of dried apples in one day. The apple is the best if sliced thin, and put up in the morning over a hot fire. You would be surprised to see how quick the paper bags get filled with nice light colored apples; showers and cloudy weather do not interfere at all. I improved on this; our stovepipe goes up through the ceiling into the room above and some two feet from the floor, into the chimney. I bought a box for ten cents and set it around the pipe, it was high enough to set three frames over the pipe; a door opens in front to take out the frames. A five inch hole in the top of the box lets out the heat after it-has passed up through the apples another box is set over this hole, with one end open to let out the heat; this keeps the light out of the lower box. Our folks slice the apple from the core; this makes large slices; we are making a better look ing evaporated apple than I have seen this fall. Be sure and slice the apple thin.

A Lesson from Cabbages.

Almost every one knows that cabbages will not grow fast or head out well unless they are hoed very often. Many have also learned that this crop does the best if hoed very early in the morning while the dew is on the ground. Hoeing later in the day, when the dew has evaporated, will not have the same effect. The reasons ap pear to be these: The dew being covered with soil is retained and helps keep the earth moist. It contains a large amount of oxygen, which it took from the air. These act to decompose the soil and to hasten the growth of the plants. It also absorbs a large quantity of ammonia which is directly taken up by the plants. Now the same causes ought to produce the same effect on other plants, and it has been found by observing farmers that they do. Market gardeners prefer to have potatoes hoed either when the soil is wet with dew or after a slight rain. Observa tions made by one of the best farmers in Wisconsin, extending through many years, convinced him that there was great advantage in plowing land while it was wet with dew. Especially was this the case when clover or grass was plowed under. It was found that the clover and grass rotted much sooner, and that the succeeding crops were larger and of better quality.—Chicago Times.

Horticultural Notes

THE Shakers at Enfield, Conn., last year thinned their Early Crawford peaches so that 140 peaches filled a bushel basket, and sold them for \$8 per bushel.

EXTREMELY early sorts of peaches are apt to rot badly, but when they can be put upon the parket in good condition they cause ten-inc miles on the face of the horticulturist.

A PORT HURON man says alum water is death to cabbage and currant-worms; its astringency so contracts their tissues that they cannot breathe. It might be a good thing to try. He used one pound of alum dissolved in three gallons of rain water.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Fruit Recorder says that common tobacco'stems placed on the ground round current bushes in the spring, before frost is out, will keep off the currentworm, and keep the bushes clean. The tobacco is distasteful to the worms, and they will not crawl over it to ascend the bushes.

It is claimed by some fruit growers who claim to have tested it, that gas tar water is as effectual an insecticide as Paris green, without being poisonous as the latter. Two quarts out any necessity of leaving their hives Prof. Cook, in the N. Y. Tribune, gives of gas tar are put into a pail, the pail filled up the following information in reference to with water, stirred and allowed to settle. The clear water is then used for sprinkling the vines

TEH Rural New Yorker gives the following as a specific for the squash bug: To a barrel "The insect Phylloxera vastatrix, one of of water take half a bushel of hen the plant lice-appears on the leaves of the manure mix thoroughly. Stir every three grape and forms galls, but in this form it or four days. Keep covered to prevent evaporation. The older it is the better. like Clinton, often show these galls on Apply to the vines with a coarse sprinkler. Do not use too much at a time, as it is a powerful fertilizer.

EDGAR SANDERS says in the Prairie Farmer, orations were received in that city, which came almost exclusively from the pine woods of Wisconsin. It is sold at \$4.50 per cwt., and that quantity will make from two to five hundred yards of wreathing. Holly comes from Maryland, and is much less in demand; mistle toe comes from the South, and is little called

A coating of shellac varnish applied to the cut surface of pruned trees is claimed to be a perfect protection against bleeding and decay Its application is certainly desirable at what ever season a wound may be made. Shellac varnish is easily prepared by filling a wide mouthed bottle partly full of alcohol and throwing in as much of the gum shellae as will easily dissolve and leave a free flowing liquid. case is that this insect is a native of Two or three days may be required for dissolving it; it may be applied with a brush kept in the bottle, but if so, the cover or cork must fit tightly around the brush handle, or the alcohol will evaporate and leave the shellac too thick o be spread.

MR. O. A. HILLMAN, of Marlboro, Mass. spent much of his spare time last winter in thinning out and shortening in the small twigs on his apple trees, the work being chiefly done with pruning shears attached to a long handle, and with a strong cord to operate the cutters. The results from one year's trial have been all that one could ask. In place of the ordinary, or small, inferior fruit often harvested in uch a year of plenty as the past has been, Mr. Hillman found his fruit so large and so perfect, The fact that these pests have been on that he was enabled to take the premiums from the old cultivators who had gained a wide reputation as growers of choice fruit, and what was better, he found a ready market for his fruit at good prices, when ordinary grades would not have been worth the time required in working them off. Mr. Hillman's experiments seem to show that fruit-thinning can be done in midwinter with even better results than during the busy days of summer, for re moving the surplus twigs with their buds, leaves all the forces of the tree to act upon those remaining, giving the benefit of a good,

> ** They who cry loudest are not always the most hurt." Kidney-Wort does its work like the Good Samaritan, quickly, unostenta tiously, but with great thoroughness. A New Hampshire lady writes: "Mother has been afflicted for years with kidney diseases. Last spring she was very ill and had an alarming pain and numbness in one side. Kidney-Wort proved a great blessing and has completely

strong start early in the season.

Apiarian.

THE Michigan State Beekeepers' Association is the oldest organization of its kind in America.

AMERICAN honey in the comb was first introduced into England in 1878, when W. M. Hoge sent 80 tons of comb honey to Liverpool. In 1879 he sent 100 tons, and since then the export of honey to England has been an assured industry.

H. S. HACKMAN, of Peru. Ill. commend ed the season of 1881 with ten colonies which he increased to 70, besides obtain 1,200 lbs of surplus honey. Mr. Hack man ascribes his success to the large quantities of white clover which grows in various waste places in the vicinity of his

AT the Bee-Keepers' Convention held at Kalamazoo in December, one of the discussions induced inquiry as to the manner in which Cyprian bees were to be distinguished from Italians. Mr. Heddon said good judges could not distinguish the two; Prof. Cook said the difference was easily discerned, the queens of the Syrians had bars across the abdomen by which he could distinguish them very readily Secretary Bingham gave the Colvin test for pure Italians: that of placing the hand over an open hive of bees and with a sudden jerk, let it fall about six inches toward the frames. If the bees were pure Italians they would not be disturbed; if black or hybrids, they would at once commence an attack. He thought it a good test of Cyprians also. They would act like the hybrids. A. I. Root said he could not tell them apart at sight, but he could do so by the amount of brood and their dislike of jars; they were very irri table. The drones are much alike.

Best Size for a Colony in Winter. The Country Gentleman gives the fol

owing on this subject: Considerable controversy has taken place with regard to the best size for a colony when put into winter quarters. In my estimation, six ordinary sized frames, well covered with bees, answer as well as eight or ten, particularly if in the chaff hive; they will be found as strong in the spring usually as the younger ones. I would myself prefer four or five frames crowded with bees, with a young laying queen, to twice as many with a two-yearold queen-the result on the first of April next year would be much more satisfactory. On the final examination, before putting the bees away for the winter, I prefer to take away, if neces sary, some frames of their fall gathered honey and pollen, and introduce into the middle of the hive two frames of empty worker comb; then feed the bees liberally pure sugar syrup (made of coffee A. sugar and water), until those frames are filled

and sealed over. The bees will come out cleaner, brighter and more healthy in spring on sugar syrup than on any fall honey they may gather. The frames removed should be kept in a warm, dry room until spring and then fed back to them for brood rearing, after the bees are able to fly and void their feces. Pollen consumed in winter is now acknowledged to be the main cause of dysentery, and by remov ing the frames filled or partially filled with pollen, and substituting pure sugar

Shade for Bees.

W. M. Kellogg, in the Bee and Poultry Magazine, says: "From early spring up to about the las

of June, bees cannot have too much sunshine. From that time on till toward the last of September they need to be shaded from the direct rays of the sur from 10 A. M. till near sundown. I would put the bees right out in the open air away from all trees, but with plenty of grass which must be kept cropped close First make your stands for the hives. take sixteen foot fencing and saw some pieces sixteen inches long from the same kind of boards, place two fence boards up on edge and nail one of the sixteen incl pieces to each end so that we have a long narrow box without top or bottom. Make as many of these 'boxes' as you will want to hold all your hives, counting six or seven hives to each box or stand as you choose. Fasten these stands in the two rows to the ground, by driving stakes into the ground, and nailing the stands to them so that they will be perfectly level the long way, and the front edge one inch the lowest to carry water off of the hives. Place stands about twenty-eight inches apart, which gives an alley way between the hives, which are to set on the stands facing outward. This gives the bee-keeper a chance to work between two rows of hives with the bees always flying away from him. Have a space of about sixteen inches between the end of the long stand and the next one in the row, so that you can not only pass between the hives at the back but around the end of each stand. The hives should face north and south You can have the parallel rows of stands as long as you please. I have two sheds one has five lengths of stands, the other has four. Now for the shade. Before hot weather comes set small posts (three or four inches will do) at a distances o about eight feet apart, just a little in front of each row of hives. Saw them off square on top about five feet from the ground. Nail on top of these a plate about 1x3 inches and make a set of rafters (one pair for each set of posts,) and the ridge board of the same material. Give the rafters one-third pitch. We now have a skeleton of posts, plate, rafters, and ridge board that is quite light. Next the roof, which is of lath; take two pieces 1x2 inches, lay them on the ground and nail lath to them, letting them pro ject about eight inches from each stick nail the lath without much crowding, as they will swell and "hump up" in hot weather. Make these sections of lath roof so they will lap on to each pair of rafters, i. e., about eight feet long, and Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich. one man can easily handle and put up, nailing the four ends of the strips to the

rafters. On the south side of each shed we must have a half lath section made like the roof and hung out from the eaves, but a little steeper than the roof, fastened at the plate by nails, and held up at the bottom by braces from the lower edge to each post. The rafters do not project any beyond the eaves. The west end of each shed should be lathed up also with a lath door to get in at. There is no need of an apron at the north side, for the sun does not try to peep in there. To keep the roof from spreading, nail lath across from one rafter to another just high enough to clear the head. This makes a light and cheap shade; you can put your bees just where they are the handiest; have the bees shaded only when they need it; when it rains the hives and shed roof quickly dries off and no drip, as with trees; the bees do not fly under the sheds to pester the bee-keeper, and it is much more handy to watch for swarms where the hives are all in rows than where they are scattered all over."

Protection From Malaria.

The preventive is the far-famed Southern Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative. acts more promptly than calomel or quinine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This i especially true of a family medicine, and it is especially true of a ramily medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and the people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrous put up in similar style to H. B., with various devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. A'l such pretended remedles or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.



VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Leucorrhan, Ir-regular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate effect. It is a great help in pregn nain during labor and at regular t PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. FOR ALL WEARNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever

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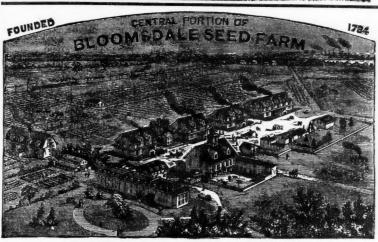
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\$6.25 for 39 cts. Any one sending me 39c. and the addresses of 10 equaintances will receive by return mail goods. This is an honest of to introduce staple goods. If you want a foroduce staple goods. If you want a for-ow. J. D. Henry, Box 127, Buffalo, NY

April, A. D. 1877 executed by Samuel Freedman and Sarah Freedman, his wife, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Oswald Hessalbacher, of the same place, and recorded on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 4:10 P. M., in liber 139 of mortgages, on page 189, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of nine hundred and five dollars and 38-100, cents (\$905 38-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the country of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit, Wayne Country, Michigan, known and described as the east half of lot numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151), be the same more or less in the subdivision of the Louis Moran farm (socialled) between Fort and Elizabeth streets, made by William Hale, according to the recorded plat thereof recorded in liber lifty-five (55) of deeds, on pages 243 and 244 Wayne Country records; said lot being situated on the south side of Mullett street, in the City of Detroit aforesaid, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this fifteenth day of January, A. 1883. D. 1883. JOSEPH PERRIEN and DOMINICK PERRIEN, Executors of the last will and tessaid Oswald Hesselbacher, de WILLIAM LOOK,
Attorney for Executors.

MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture

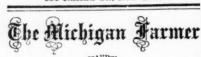
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P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York,



State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Halstead, of Holly, Oakland County, is an authorized subscription agent of the FARMER, and any orders given him will have prompt attention. Mr. Hal-stead will be found perfectly reliable, and any courtesies shown him will be appre ciated by the publishers of the FARMER.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 127,553 bu., while the shipments were 80,482 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 20 was 21,770, 312 bu. against 17,321,895 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 381,543 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 880,513 bu., against 1,285,447 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 332,151 bu, against 5,915,424 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 645,189 bu, against 608,526 last week, and 711,809 bu. at the corresponding date in

market began to exhibit symptoms of dullness, and prices have worked gradually downward. On Friday there was something of a reaction, and values were pushed up a point or two, but on Saturday the advance was lost and the market closed with spot wheat 1@8c per bu. lower. There was little speculative feeling manifested, and only 40,000 bu. were sold for future delivery. No. 2 red and No. 2 white have ruled firmer than No. 1 white, and prices on those two grades are really higher than a week ago.

There was a quiet market vesterday, with cash wheat at about Saturday's prices. The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from January 1st to January 29th:

	No. 1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 3 white.	No. 2 red.	No. 3 red.
Jan. 1					
44 0	961/6	82	7214	95%	851/2
46 3	9658	83	7237	9531	8534
4 4	98	84	731/	9614	00/4
44 5	981/2	85	741/2	961/2	861/4
** 6	99	8534	75%	9858	87
* 8	1 00	86	761/2	1 00	00
" 9	1 001/2	8614	7658	1 00	87
44 10	9778	85%	7734		871/2
** 11	1 00	8614	7714	1 0014	871/2
** 12	1 00	871/2	7814	1 01	8714
** 10	1 00	88	7814	1 01	90
** 15	1 0016	88	78%	1 01	901/2
** 16	1 00%	881/2	79	1 01	92
** 17	1 011/2	91	801/2	1 011/2	92
** 18	1 02	92	82	1 021/2	921/2
" 19	1 0214	9316	84	1 04	941/2
" 20	1 03	931/2	84	1 04	95
66 99	1 03%	931/2	851/2	1 04	95
66 23	1 03	941/2	851/2	1 051/2	95
44 24	1 021/4	941/2	85		
44 95	1 0234	94%	85	1 041/2	941/2
** 26	1 03	95	85%	1 041/2	941/2
46 27	1 021/2	95	8534	1 041/2	
44 20	1 02%	95	86	1 041/6	95

Rejected closed yesterday at 75c per bu. agains 75½ o one week ago. Futures also show a lower range of

values than prevailed a week ago, although it would be difficult to say upon what condition of the trade a decline was based.

The following table gives the closing prices on futures each day for the past

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.
Tuesday	1 03	1 031/4	1 05%	1 071/4
Wednesday		1 021/2	1 041%	1 081/4
Thursday		1 02%	1 0514	1 06%
Friday		1 02%	1 04%	1 06%
Saturday		1 03	1 04%	
Monday		1 02%	1 04%	1 06%
May delivery c	losed	vesterd	lav at	\$1 084

per bu., against \$1 091 one week previous. The Produce Exchange Weekly has the following estimate of the consumption of wheat in the United States:

"The consumption of wheat for food of 54,800,000 population at four bush. per capita, is 239,200,000 bush. and for manufactures estimated at 15,000,000 bush. and for seeding 40,000,000 acres of wheat 60,000,000 bush., making an annual requirement for home use of 314,200,000 bush. Some estimate the consumption per capita for food at 4½ bush. and on this basis the home requirements are 341,600,000 bush. The exports have first half of crop of year, 97,429,162 to 439. 089,162 bush. of the crop of 502,798,000 bush. leaving a remainder available for export, taking no account for reserves, of 63,709,438 to 91,169,438 bush. of wheat. Something must be deducted from the apparent available surplus, for increasing the reserves of the country, which were unprecedently small on July 1 last."

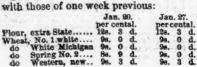
The fact that wheat is to-day the cheap est food purchasable is certain to result in a very heavy increase in its consumption; and it is therefore safe to put the consumption at the outside figures this year.

The recent reports from Europe show that the wheat crop of the past season is countries where the yield was good. This

The markets on this side of the Atlantic hard to say what their course will be. The export demand keeps up well, and runs fully fifty per cent over that of one year ago. The English markets are steady, and a

slight gain is noted on all grades of American wheat. The following table gives the prices rul-

ing at Liverpool on Saturday, as compared



COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 15,105 bu., and the shipments were 8,209 bu. The visible supply in the country on Jan. 20 amounted to 9,575,797 bu. against 16,954,643 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 4,813,274 bu, against 3,936,803 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 147,287 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 54,118 bu., against 56,870 bu last week, and 13,831 at the corresponding date in 1881. The market is dull and unsettled, but with quotations ruling higher than a week ago. No. 2 selling at 56@561c per bu., and rejected at 52c. Our local market is affected by the condition of that of Chicago, where the "bulls" have been demoralized by a committee of the Board of Trade fixing 55c per bu. as the limit of prices in settling deals, while the quotations were 68@69c per bu. The parties who engineered this scheme are of course much pleased with their success, as it enables them to break their contracts and write themselves down as frauds with some show of doing it in a lawful manner. In ordinary business, when a man agrees to pay a certain price for an article he is held to his word, but a member of a board of trade, it seems, has the right to go back on his contract, belie his words, and yet not lose caste among his fellows. This action has caused a week feeling in the Chicago market, and prices have declined to 661@ 68c per bu. for spot No. 2, and 65@68c for January delivery. Receipts in that market are somewhat larger, the big prices inducing farmers to sell more freely. The export demand keeps increasing, and the Liverpool market is quoted steady at 6s. 5d. per cental for new mixed, and 6s. 10d. for old do., a shade lower prices than were ruling a week ago.

In Chicago yesterday the "corner" in dropped from 66@671 to 571c per bu on the January deal. Based on Saturday's closing figures the decline amounted to 194c for January, 21c for February, 11c for

March, and le for May. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 8,822 bu, and the shipments were 5,167 bu. The visible supply date in 1881. Stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 7,603 bu., against After Monday of last week the wheat 18,601 bu. the previous week, and 15,654 bu. at the same date last year. While the week closed with a very quiet market, prices show a substantial advance during the week, No. 2 white being quoted at 43c per bu., and No. 2 mixed at 41c. Receipts have not been so heavy the past week, and as stocks here are light there is a firm feeling among holders, despite a limited demand. In Chicago the market is quoted dull at 37c per bu. for No. 2 mixed spot, 36%c for January delivery, 374c for February, and 378c per bu. for March. The weaker feeling in corn in that market has influenced oats, and speculators were afraid to invest. In New York the market is reported weak at the following quotations: No. 3 white, 48c per bu.; No. 2 do., 49c; No. 1 do., 53c; No. 1 mixed, 48c; No. 2 do., 47\(\frac{3}{4}\)c; No. 1 mixed, 44@49c.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The hop market may be written as dull and unchanged, with buyers making offers in the New York hop districts of 90c@\$1 Brewers are waiting for the market to 'break," and only purchasing sufficient to keep running. Those who hold hops are quite confident of the market going higher, especially as some brewers announce, after a test, that most of the so-called hop substitutes spoil every brewing they are used in. The entire stock in the United States is now put at 34,000 bales, and as there is no chance of any being imported it looks as if brewers, yeast makers, and others who use the article, will be inquiring what they must do for hops long be fore next season's crop can be utilized. In regard to the New York market the Comnercial Bulletin says:

"The demand from brewers still run light. Shippers are doing scarcely any thing, even in the way of looking around and dealers buy only when they find a least about our inside quotations. The The amount of stock offering continues very moderate, however, and this feature coupled with the outlook for the near fu ture, holds the market remarkably firm onsidering the existing dullness.

Quotations in that market are as fol

N. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice. N. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice...

do crop of 1882, low grades...

do crop of 1881, good to prime...

do old olds...

Eastern, crop of 1882, fair to choice...

Wisconsin, crop of 1882, fair to choice...

Pacific coast, crop of 1882, fair to choice... 90@1 05 W. H. & H. Le May, of London, have

this to say of the English market. "There is a moderate demand for all des criptions of hops, and prices are harden-ing. The continental merchants are still

buying here for re-shipment; and Nurem berg market is advancing considerably Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 31,120 bu., and the shipments were 11,072 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on January 20, was 2,972,300 bu. against 2,946,494 bu. the previous week, and 2,599,192 bu. the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease in the visible supply during the week of 154.194 bu. The stocks held in this city on Saturday last amounted to 16,991 bu. against 19,029 bu. the previous week, and 19,034 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. very deficient in quality even in those The receipts of barley have been so large the past week as to weaken the maris notably the case in Great Britain and ket still further, and \$1 75@1 80 per cental are now the best quotations for choice, while the bulk of the receipts sell are in a very unsettled condition, and it is at \$1 50@1 60 per cental, and damaged br discolored samples at \$1 25@136. In Chicago there has been a steady market the

> 54c. In that market No. 2 for March delivery sold at 84tc per bu, and No. 3 for same month at 55c. In New York the market is quoted at 821@84c per bu, for tworowed State, 90c for bright six-rowed do. \$1 02 for No. 1 bright Canada, and \$1 for

past week at somewhat better terms, No.

2 selling at 831@84c per bu, and No. 3 at

ungraded do. Tecumseh firm will ship 3,000 ewes to liamston County, Texas, next month.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

"Butter," said a dealer this week, "is get. ting worse and worse." The FARMER man asked him if he had reference to the quality or price of the article. He said he intended his remark to cover both points, and he asked us to sample two or three crocks he had purchased for fresh, sweet butter. They were totally unlike in their flavor, and yet each one seemed to be the very worst flavored possible to imagine 'Where I used to sell four to six lbs. of good butter a week to a party, it now is difficult to sell two or three. The butter is so strong that a family is satisfied with a mighty small piece of it, or perhaps with smell." It is really wonderful how much poor stuff is being received. It sells at any price, when a little more care on the part of the makers would produce an article that would bring them 25 per cent more money. As it is, the poor stuff has to fight it out with oleomargarine, and the latter generally wins. The market is very dull, and receivers quote 23@24c & lb lots. But really choice butter will sell readily at 28@30c, if there was any to be had. Many butter-makers never put a pound on the market. It is sold directly to private families, who are glad to get it at 30@35c & 1b. Now why can't those who load down the market with such trash as is now being received, make an effort to improve the quality of their butter and secure better prices for it? Bogus butter would stand no chance in the market if the genuine was of good quality and flavor. In the Chicago market there is also a dull feeling with lower grades weak and tending downwards. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 36@38c; fair to choice do. 30@35c; choice dairy, 30@32c; fair to good do, 25@28c; common grades 21@23c; choice roll, 23@25c. In New York the outlook is far from promising, as will be learned from the following re-January corn was closed up, and prices marks taken from the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin:

"So far as prices are concerned there is still an absence of improvement or signs of it, and buyers can at least obtain previous terms with a probability of even doing a trifle better in some instances. The peddling trade in creamery stock contin-ues with current quotations maintained, and occasional higher bids made, but the latter are in nearly every of this grain on Jan. 20 was 4,419,625 bu., quality almost impossible to obtain at this against 2,976,059 bu. at the corresponding season. June creamery stock remains under neglect and without fixed value, though from what can be learned 20c is certainly all that would in any way be bid. State dairy packed butter continues to sell fairly and in a great many small parcels but the arrivals are also fair, and on the general aggregation of supply there are no evidences of healthy reduction. Holders are meeting the call very well, as they feel that the season is now too far advanced to warrant any sitting down on stock while the quantity is so full. Western butter generally is 'quoted as before,' but the un-dertone is tame and weak on the major por tions of the offering, and holders no means satisfied with the condition of business. On export account, the outlook is not promising. Some little stock is taken, but as a rule shippers stand off and that report replies to their cables with bids, all say 'let butter alone.'

In that market quotations on State stock are as follows: Fancy creamery, 37 @38c; choice do, 33@35c; fair togood do, 28@32c; ordinary do, 20@23c; fancy tubs

and pails, 27@28e; choice do, 25@26c; good
do, 23@24c; and fair do, 20@22c & tb.
Western butter is weak and working
downwards. Quotations are as follows:
Western imitation creamery
Western dairy, ordinary to fair

16 . @20

stern factory, ordinary

Western rolls ...

Cheese seems to maintain a steady position, although reports from the east are to market quotations still range from 15@16c * Ib for full cream State, and the market is steady at those figures. In Chicago the market for fine goods is strong, owing to scarcity, but the lower grades have declined slightly. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream chedders, 131@14c: full cream flats, 14@141c; flats slightly skimmed, 8@9c; common to fair skims, 6@ 7c: Young America, 141@15c P tb. In regard to the New York market the Com mercial Bulletin says:

"Taking the week through, the condi tions of the general market have been somewhat unsettled, and both buyers and sellers are claiming an advantage. former look upon the concessions allowed in the cost as a gain, while the latter fee that the small shadings made have been in strumental in working off some of the weaker lots and securing enough attention from shippers to indicate that interest has by no means lapsed entirely and may revive sufficiently to create quite a fair animation over the remainder of supplies. Among the most noteworthy sales are some 3,500 to 4,000 boxes fancy fall factory at a price not definitely known, but not as high as 14c, and understood to be in the neighborhood of 134c, though the quantity could not be duplicated at the latter rate and the home trade is paying \(\frac{1}{3} \)@\(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \) more for selections. There has, also, been quite a full movement of summer made western part skimmed etc., a portion at 5@6c, but some of the best running up to 8c. Altogether, the exports will reach above 16,000 boxes- The home trade moderately active and somewhat particular over quality, but biding fairly when suited."

Quotations in that market are as follows: Fancy white, State factory, 133@14c; choice, 181@131c; prime, 121@12c; medium do, 10@104c; choice Ohio flats 134c; fine do, 121@13c; fair to good do, 10@12c. same prices as ruled a week ago.

SEEDS AND POTATOES.

Clover seed has come forward in large quantities the past week, and the week closes with a weak market and a decline in prices. Prime seed sold on Saturday at \$7 85, and No. 2 at \$7 50. The demand, although of fair proportions, did not equal the offerings, and buyers had the advantage. It may be that with lessened receipts the market will recover from its dullness, and prices reach their former position. That there are good grounds for such a belief is quite certain, as there is not a single State which reports a good yield the past season. In Chicago the demand for prime seed was fair, but the bulk of the offerings were of a poor description, and that had a weakening influence on the market. For prime seed \$8 was paid, while some poor lots sold down to \$6 50 per bu. In New York the market is reported quiet at a decline, prime being quoted at 131c, choice at 131c, and fancy at 13te per lb., a decline of 1c P lb, on To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. As a good many of your subscribers are each grade.

Potatoes are not in very liberal supply, and as a consequence prices are very firm at slightly higher prices. It is impossible to get carloads at less than 70c per bu. A great deal of the crop of the State has been shipped east and south direct from the interior, and prices are stiffening at all points. In Chicago the market is steady aud unchanged at 70@75c per bu. In New York the market is firm, but at unchanged rates. Prices range from \$2 50 to \$3 00 per bbl., according to quality and condi-

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

We have received a copy of Senate Bill No. 16, introduced by Senator Pennington, of Eaton Co., entitled, "a bill to regulate the management of, and to provide for a uniform rate for the transportation of freights upon, railroads within as the best they can offer for fair to good this State, and to prevent unjust discriminations against local freights upon such roads." As it is a matter in which our readers are vitally interested, we recommend a careful study of its provisions and, if they are considered calculated to secure a more just and equitable basis for railroad corporations to do business upon, that they at once take means to secure the passage of the bill. The various Granges, Farmers' clubs and kindred associations should discuss the bill, and if any amendments are deemed necessary; they should be suggested to Senator Pennington. The bill is as follows: SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michi-panement; That every railroad company or cor-poration whose line of road, or any part thereof, is located within this State shall within thirty

days after this act shall take effect, arrange and days after this act shall take effect, arrange and classify a complete schedule of property of all kinds and classes, including freight cars loaded and otherwise, and belonging to other companies, usually carried or transported by it, over its road; and shall affix thereto, and opposite each article or class named, the rates respectively at which the same shall be transported between the several stations on its road, and over the entire line thereof, and to all points on railroads operated or controlled by such company or corporation, which rate shall be per one bundled rounds; and shall rost up covies of hundred pounds; and shall post up copies of such schedule, and keep the same posted in at least two conspicuous places in each freight house or depot on the line of its road, or road controlled or operated by it, at which freight is received or discharged, and shall within such time forward to the commissioners of revieweds. received or discharged, and shall within such time forward to the commissioners of railroads within and for this State at least five copies of such schedule; and shall when any change is made in such rates immediately correct such schedules, so posted, and forward a like number of corrected copies to such commissioner, specifying the time at which such changes shall take effect. Every such company or corporation who violates, or permits to be violated any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars. Sec. 2. No such company or corporation shall Sec. 2. No such company or corporation shall demand, charge, collect or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation for the transportation of freight of any description, or for the use, or transportion of any railroad car, upon or over its track, or any track or lips of railroad under its control; nor shall ine of railroad under its control; nor shall such company or corporation demand, charge, collect or receive, at any point upon its road or road under its control, a higher rate of toll or compensation for receiving, hauling or delivering freight of the same class and quantity,

than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive for a like service at any other station on such railroad so owned or operated by it.

SEC. 3. No such railroad company or corporation shall demand, charge, collect, or receive a greater sum for the transportation of freight of any class or kind to or from any wa tation on the line of its road, or roads under station on the line of its road, or roads under its control, in proportion to the distance such freight is transported over such road, than is at the same time actually charged for the transportation of freight of a like class or kind, in the same direction, to, or from any other point or station on such road, or over the entire line thereof; and the provisions of this act shall not be avoided by any such company or corporation affixing to such schedule mentioned in the first section of this act a higher rate than is actually charged and received for the transportation of hydraulics. It is known that a one inch stream falling two feet will raise a one-fourth inch stream falling two feet will raise a charged and received for the transportation of ugh freight, or of freight transported to any other point or station upon such road, and granting a deduction, drawback, or reductions such amount, but the lowest sum actually re-ceived for the transportation of any such freight to or from any other station or point on

rieign to or from any other station or point of such road, or over the entire line thereof, shall be taken as a basis for the computation of the amount that may be legally charged for the transportation of such local or way-freight in proportion to the distance the same shall be ransported over such road. SEC. 4. Every such company or corporation who violates or permits to be violated, and every officer, agent, or employe of such company or corporation who violates or knowingly permits to be violated any of the provisions of the two preceding sections of this act shall forfeit and pay to the apprieved marks a sum could feit and pay to the aggrieved party a sum equa to double the amount of the overcharge, but in no case less than twenty-five dollars, which no case less than twenty-five dollars, which amount may be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction by such aggrieved party, and such company, corporation, or person shall also for every such unlawful act forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. All penalties incurred under this act may be recovered in the manner provided by law for the recovery of penalties incurred by private persons.

THE Supreme Court of the State of New York has rendered a decision declaring that railroad companies cannot shirk their responsibilities on account of the action of their employes, and must perform their duties in any event. The decision has reference to the strike of railroad employes last summer, when the companies allowed freight to accumulate and refused to run their trains because the men would not work at a certain rate of wages. Judge Davis, in his opinion, says: "The question on the facts shown in the papers before us is this: Can railroad corporations refuse or neglect to perform a public duty upon a controversy with their employes over the cost and expense of doing them? We think this my ability. Yours truly, question admits of but one answer: The excuse has in law no validity. The dnties imposed must be discharged at whatever cost. They cannot be laid down, or abandoned, or suspended without the The Liverpool market on Saturday was legally expressed consent of the State."

quoted steady at 67s. 6d. per cwt., the Actions for damages on the part of shippers will be next in order.

THL February number of Our Little Ones and the Nursery, issued by the Russell Publishing Co., of Springfield Mass., is one of the nicest publications for children we have ever looked over. Its illustrations are profuse, of a high character, and beautifully printed, while the matter it contains will be sure to please its little readers as well as interest them. The subscription price is \$1 50 per year, or four

copies for \$5. Messrs. McGee & Jay, while boring for oil half a mile north of the Dexter House near Port Huron, struck a vein of coal eight feet in depth, at a depth of about three hundred feet.

The Lenawee County Agricultural Society met at Adrian on the 26th, and re-elected the old officers. The society is in a prosperous condition, having a balance of \$788 in the treasure.

A GOOD RAM.

writing about the good qualities of their rams, let me give you a description of I think it has as good "points" as the best Vermonter. It has certainly two qualities that breeders desire, compactness, and standing firmly on short legs. It does not occupy the space of twenty inches square, without the pipes. The breed is known as the "hydraulic," and if the hard-worked farmers and farmers' wives could see it pump water from the spring up to the house, thence through the creamery, and then out to the barn, running night and day, without stopping to rest or eat, they would say it was a thor oughbred. Of course the first requisite for such a ram is a spring not at a great distance from the house, and I know there are a great many all over the country, running to waste, and doing more harm than good. My experience is that there is from such springs a larger amount of water running away than is observable on the surface. The ground is usually soft for some distance on each side, and by going into it with a spade, you find many channels under the surface carrying quite large streams of water, which, if confined and directed through a ram would run it night and day, winter and summer, with not one-half the seeing to required by a recorded Spanish Merino ram, especially if he is unruly. We went to our ram and flushed the tile (ours is a mineral spring, and the rust or some other mineral accumulates on the tile which backs the water up over the sward once in three or four months. We remove it by flushing from the spring), and it has run all the time since without stopping or looking to, giving a supply of water for family use and in the barn

for stock. Many of your subscribers know practically the hard work of carrying water for family use, although it may be only for a short distance. It has to be done over and over again, year in and year out, when, with a small outlay, they could get it in the kitchen by simply turning a faucet, and the water is always fresh and clean. It is wonderful how small a stream, running night and day, will supply a large family and a large stock of horses. cattle, sheep and swine; and it is done with no perceptible wear and tear. Unlike a wind-mill, it does not want any starting or stopping, oiling or mending. Our spring is situated about eight rods from the house; when we began to think of putting in a ram, the outlet was no larger than your finger, running sluggishly through the weeds, rushes, cat-tails, &c It did not seem to us that it would supply the smallest sized ram. But we thought perhaps we could make a tank large enough to hold all the water, and shut off the ram every night and start every morning. It had not fall enough to raise the small amount to the house. The first jet was to get the outlet ditched, and to make it permanent we put in tile. As far as that expense went we could not charge it to the ram, as it was needed, and it will

one-fourth inch stream ten feet, and we

took a carpenter's level and found by that

we could get about three feet fall, (w

found out afterwards the instrument was

not true, and if I was to begin again,

We began digging the ditch at the lower

ALLEGAN. Mich., Jan. 25, 1882.

tenaw Co., reports the following sales from his flock of Merinos from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883:

To C. Braden, Ionia County, 3 ewes and

N. E. Severance, Mason, 3 ewes.

To Mrs. C. Willits, of Pewamo, 1 ram. To S. P. Brosius, Eden, O., 14 ewes and To Mrs

To J. C. Fisk, Clinton, 1 ram. To A. K. Gage, Manchester, 1 ram.

one that we have. It is not recorded, but

end, and kept very near the water level up to the place we wanted to put the ram, and let me say here that clear water slips through a tile very easy and fast if it is laid true and is perfect tile, without much fall. When we got the ditch finished to the place we wanted the ram we found we had seven feet fall, and it we could confine the water it would go over the house and barn. Then we made a rough box, three feet by three feet, and seven feet high, placed the ram on it, connected a pipe (one inch) from the spring to the ram, also a one-fourth inch pipe to the house, and then through the creamery to the barn. It began to run a stream of water, and it has kept at it night and day, hot and cold, ever since, without an acci dent, break or stop, unless we stopped it to alter something in the house. Our kitchen being cold, we had to remove the creamery to another room temporarily, but we connected the pipes and put in another faucet. Now, Mr. Editor and subscribers, I wish it understood I have no ax to grind, nor rams for sale (of that kind) but simply want to tell your subscribers what a great blessing a great many of them have running to waste, and doing more harm than good; and if any want more particulars, let them write me and l will answer all questions to the best of H. W. CALKINS.

Stock Notes.

C. M. Fellows, of Manchester, Wash-

To J. N. F. Bowen, Tecumseh, 7 ewes and

To M. R. King, Clinton, 12 ewes. To H. C. Calhoun, Manchester, 1 ran

ewes and 9 rams. To H. D. Walter, Clinton, 1 ram. To F. M. Dean. Pewamo, 6 rams

To C. W. Hurd, Grand Rapids, 1 ram. To Delos Mills, for Texas, 10 rams. John Hurdley, Tecumseh, 5 ewe

should get the land surveyors to find the level), which we knew would give us power enough to bring it to the house.

To Ward Kennedy & Son, Butler, Ind.

To A. W. Sherwood, Pewamo, 1 ram. To A. B. Hamblin of Saline, 8 ewes.

To Wm. Ladner, Big Rapids, 1 ram. To Charles Kellogg, Grand Rapids, 1

elf from a fall.

To F. J. Gillett, Manchester, 3 ewes.

To Eli Eastman, Whiteland, 2 rams. To Geo. Rodman, Williamston, 2 ewes ind 1 ram. To R. Densmore, Dansville, 6 ewes.

To Thomas Smith, Bath, 1 ram

To M. R. King, Clinton, 4 rams. To Willits & Tyler, Mason, 1 ram.

To Slade Larzell, Clinton, 1 ram.
To Geo. Tyler, Bluffton, Ind., 1 ram.
To B. C. Knapp, Tecumseh, 1 ram,
To M. Whelan, Tecumseh, 1 ram.

To D. O. Stringham, Manchester, 1 ram.

To J. G. Cowan, Kent Co., 4 ewes. To E. Brackett, Allegan, 13 rams. To J. G. Gillen, Pewamo, 1 ram. To Alonzo Sessions, Ionia, 1 ram. Mr. Fellows adds: "And still there is more, but that is enough for one week."

MR. WM. GRAHAM, of Rochester, Oakland County, has sold to Irving Taylor of same place the Shorthorn cow Rose Anna, by Captain Derby 43023, dam Goodness by Col. Mac 28885; 2d dam White Lily, by charged. 2d Duke of Hillsdale 9863; 3d dam, Flora by 5th Duke of Cambridge 2755; 4th dam, Guelph's Duchess, by Guelph 3998, etc. Mr. Graham also reports the following

sales of Berkshires: To Geo. Green, Rochester, Mich., one ow pig. To Nelson Price, Rochester, Mich., one

To Theodore Kront, Rochester, Mich., one sow pig. To Fred Cone, Troy, Mich., one boar

pig. To H. D. Leonard, Pontiac, Mich., one Correction .- In the report of the meeting of Holstein Breeders in this city recent-

ly, the name of L. C. Adams, Jackson Co.,

appeared as S. C. Adams, Hastings, an

error that we correct as soon as notified of.

A SUBSCRIBER at Howell inquires as to which is the best English stock paper, referring more especially to sheep: We think the London Live Stock Journal as

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

good as any.

The Dexter Leader and Sun have consolidat-Almont will build a \$13,000 schoolhouse

The Potter House at Sheridan, burned on the 24th, with a loss of \$5,000.

Owosso Press: Fire destroyed L. E. Wood-ard's dry kiln on the 24th. Major Barth Banks, one of Marshall's oldest ens, died on the 24th.

W. W. Eddy, one of the leading citizens of St. Charles, died on the 23d. There are 14 applicants for the Monroe post office, which is worth \$2,000 per year.

The Union Schoolhouse at Milford, burne last week. Loss, \$6,000, insured for \$2,400. On the 23d, Keil's furniture store at Grand

Rapids, was destroyed by fire; loss, \$4,500.

Schuyler Green, of Centreville, was so injured by a falling tree that he died on the 27th. A Van Buren County man realized over \$56 from the sale of the eggs and chickens from 40 hens last summer.

Niles Republican: Murray's carriage shops were destroyed by fire on the 22d, involving a loss of \$8,000.

Sanilac boasts of a clergyman who has preached since 1820, and is still on duty. He is early 80 years old. Imlay City Herald: J. G. Bruce's store

urnside, was burglarized on the 23d, and \$125 in money and stamps stolen. Brine has been found at Jackson of sufficier strength to pay for evaporation, and a salt block is to be erected at once.

Dowagiac Republican: The Farmers' Instiute which met in this city, on the 24th, was gely attended, and very in The poultry show at Grand Rapids closed last week; and was a success in point of en-tries and exhibits, but not financially.

Ann Arbor merchants have united in a early closing association, for the purpose, they say, of "getting acquainted with their fami-Charles Bardwell, of Port Huron, was fatally

injured by being struck by a Grand Trunk train at a street crossing in that city on the

The editor of the Newaygo Tribune has received an appointment as State Swamp Land Commissioner. Thus it happens to all good J. D. Baldwin, of Ann Arbor, extensive fruit

grower, reports that notwithstanding the in-tense cold of last week, the peach buds are un-David Clark, residing in Victor township, Clinton County, was shot by his wife on the 26th, dying in a few minutes. Jealousy was

The Lansing gas works were damaged by an explosion on the 26th, which blew out the gable end of the building, and did \$1,000 worth of damage.

The surplus provisions left from the banquet of the G. A. R., at the recent encampment at Battle creek were distributed among the poor of that city. The oil well at Gratiot Centre, near Port Hu

ron, is down 280 feet, and passed through a vein of coal eight feet thick, with good prospects for oil. The Detroit & Bay City railroad depot at Reese, Tuscola County, was destroyed by fire last week. The books of the office and a small

m of money were lost. Saginaw Courier: John Huebner died on Monday of last week, of apoplexy, induced by the severe cold weather, as he was bringing a

load of wood to market. Ten thousand skins of *Memphites Americanus*, which is Latin for skunk, have been market ed in Jackson County this season, and, deodorized, deck the persons of our belles. The Methodist church at Flushing was de

stroyed by fire on the morning of the 21st caused by a defective chimney. It was valued at \$3,000, and insured for one-half. Six Chippewa Indians, of Isabella County, who had been on exhibition at Berlin, were lost on the steamer Cimbria, which was sunk

by a collision at sea on the 20th. Last week, the village of Athens, in Calhou

County, was badly scorched by fire, one side of the main street being swept away. Loss, \$25,-000; with an insurance of but \$6,000. A fire broke out in the office of the Saginaw Courier on the 26th, which did \$8,500 worth of damage. No lives were lost, though the editor and a couple of amployes had a narrow escape,

A woman named Mary Corey, who six years go swindled John Frost, a farmer of Marengo, ago swindled John Frost, a farmer of Marengo, out of \$2,000 by pretending to help him to a large fortune, has been arrested near Char-

Morenci has 350 church members, and four churches. The four ministers divide \$3,000 between them, about enough for one, if people not so particular about their route to Marine City Reporter: White brick will be manufactured at this place next summer, as there are about four acres of clay adjoining

resent brickyard here, which is suitable

Phillip Winegar, an old and well-known citizen of Ann Arbor, died last week from clood-poisoning, resulting from cutting his hand on the glass of a door while attempting

Luther, a town started two years ago in Lake County, has a population of 800, a good brick choolhouse, retort works where charcoal is nade and the smoke converted in pyroligneous

J. A. McMillan, agent for the Wabash road at Milan, has absconded, taking \$800 belonging to the company. He took freight at Cone Station where there was no agent, and billed it from Milan, pocketing the money.

The new waterworks at Midland were tested the 27th, and found to work splendidly.

To Alex. Patterson, Tecumseh, 1 ram. To L. Dresselhouse, Manchester, 1 ram. To G. Conklin, Manchester, 1 ram. They will pump a million and a half gallons of water every 24 hours, and are driven by the use of a cord of slabs for the same time. Caro Advertiser-Citizen: A little daughter To Richard Comstock, Manchester, 1

Caro Advertiser-Chizen: A nume daughter of Louis Staub, of Fairgrove, fell one day last week, striking her head against a protruding nall in the floor, severing an artery just above the temple, from which she bled to death. A boarding-house at Big Rapids burned on the 24th, and the dead body of Emma Gould was found in the ruins. It is known she left the house safely once, and believed she return-ed for some purpose, when she was suffocated.

The Dundee cheese factory made 29,338 lbs. of cheese out of 295,780 lbs. of milk last season. or cheese out of 295,780 lbs. of milk last season. Some cows paid \$45.64 for the season, the average being \$27.13. It is easy to see therefore that the success of the dairy business means a close attention to getting the best cows.

Some of the convicts at the State Prison earn from \$25 to \$30 per month for overwork. A prisoner was discharged recently who had earned \$100 in two years by knitting shawls and tidies in his cell. The money is kept for the men, and given them when they are dis

The seniors at Hillsdale College went on a sleighride last week, against the wishes of the faculty, who refused their consent. The boys had a jolly good time, but it wasn't so funny when they were all suspended next day. Some apologized, as they could afford to do, having had their fun, but twenty are still on the anxious

A St Clair man has invented a machine for the artificial making of ice, by which he claims he can congeal a barrel of water in fifteen minutes; the material for freezing four barrels only costing 25 cents. He can build the machine for \$40, and is going into the business of nanufacturing them as soon as he gets the in dispensable patent.

The Ann Arbor Argus condemns a fruit-grower of that vicinity for putting jelly upon the market at such high rates that no one will buy. Since the ordinary jelly sold by grocers never saw anything of fruit but the peelings and cores, being made of the refuse of canning factories, with plenty of glucose, it is fair to infer that the legitimate article made of fruit and cane sugar would—or ought to—command a higher price. It's a case of "you pays your money and takes your choice."

General.

The Marquis of Lorne is visiting Washington. Ex-Congressman Delano died on Friday last at Springfield, Mass. Congressman Abram S. Hewitt, of New York.

is quite ill at his home The sugar crop of Louisiana is the largest this season of any since the war.

Frank James has decided to remain in jail M. Armstrong & Son, wholesale leather dealers, of New York, have failed for \$400,000.

General Walker has assumed charge of the census bureau, and will try to get the reports into shape. The funds of the colored Baptist Church at awrence, Mass., have disappeared. So has he pastor. The head clerk of the drug house of Kesson

New York, is a defaulter to the mount of \$20,000. Over 150 families are reported destitute Columbús, Ohio, through the closing of the olling mills there.

A charity ball at New York, last week, for the benefit of Nursery and Childs' Hospital of that city netted \$12,000. The treasury department has been notified of the arrest of a dangerous gang of counterfelters at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Two of the indictments against Frank James nave been dismissed, and his trial on the third have been dismissed, and his tri has been postponed till May 28.

constitution will undoubtedly pass both Ho of the Legislature of that State. Joseph Whibman, head clerk for Craig, Fin ley & Co., of Philadelphia, a printing firm, has robbed his employers of \$6,000.

A prohibitory amendment to West Virginia

Louisville has pledged \$25,000 toward the Nabuilding is to be begun at once. The stockholders of the Philadelphia Centen

nial Exposition in 1876 are again petition Congress to reimburse them for their losses. Col. O. H. Irish, chief of the bureau of enaving and printing of the treasury depart-ent, died very suddenly last week at Wash-

The mills at Rochester, N. Y., are shutting down for want of water. Many persons have been thrown out of employment in conse-

The statement is made that \$22,000 of the usurance on the Newhall House at Milwaukee, had expired before the fire, leaving only \$73,000 In an encounter between ranchmen and Indians near Hermosillo, Mex., last week, five of the redskins were killed and many on both

sides wounded. The Iowa prohibitionists have called a State convention next month to consult over the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the

rohibitory amendment. A Mllwaukee woman named Zempirk, suddenly became insane last week, killed her three children and attempted to hang herself. She has been sent to an asylum.

During the month of December the exports of merchandise from the United States amounted to \$92,960,433, an amount never exceeded in any December but one before. On Friday, the 16th inst., a murderer named Shaw was hanged at Washington, D. C., and one Virginio Janson stole the body. He has been sent to prison one year therefor.

Attorney General Brewster is about to bring suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Com-pany to recover a balance of about \$1,000,000, claimed to be due the United States.

Charles A Andrews and L. E. Stockwell, managers of the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, have suddenly disappeared, leaving many creditors to mourn their departure. On Friday last Sherriff Shinneman, of Cow-ley County, Kansas, was mortally wounded by Cobb alias Smith, a murderer whom he was arresting. He captured his man, but is now

dying.

Celia Goetze, a domestic, was killed at Chicago, Friday, by the explosion of a kitchen range. Frozen pipes and the generation of too much steam after lighting the fire was the J. B. Barker, a wealthy resident of Kensington, near Philadelphia, went to New York with over \$12,000, with the intention of going on a

a spree, one week ago, and has not yet been heard from. Wm. Lowrey and Taylor Ard, of Amite City, La., fell out, and each got a shot-gun and pro-ceeded to hunt up the other. On Thursday last they met, Lowery "got the drop" on Ard, and shot him dead.

Last week one Achille Winberg, former employe of the De Soto ore works, Memphis, Tenn., struck at A. H. Proudfit with an ax, and was shot dead by the latter. Proudfit has been released on \$20 000.

released on \$20,000. On Friday last 60,000 Milwaukee people turned out to attend the funeral of the victims of the Newhall House fire. Business was nearly entirely suspended. There were 45 coffins needed.

Lawyer Thomas Maher, ir., Isaac L. Street and Joseph Myers, the first named a Demo-crat, the other two Republicans, and all elec-tion officers of Philadelphia, have been con-victed of making false returns.

The Grand Jury has dismissed the charge against Ferrymaster John H. Moore, of the Grand Street Ferry Company, New York, who was accused of misapropriating large sums of money belonging to the company.

Red Cloud, the Indian Chief, witnessed the the hanging of Shaw, the murderer, at Washington, recently, and was so well pleased with that method of punishing criminals that he said he would ask Secretary Teller for some scaffolds for use on his reservation.

The Attorney General of New York has refused to grant the application to bring suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for forfetture of its charter on account of alleged illegal issue of stock. Gould is a bigalleged illegal issue of stock. ger man than the Attorney General, it seems.

At Leadville, Co'., on Tuesday last, a fire

Ja Denver Ci men at the rescued by burning bu cage.

S. M. Fie of the oper arrested by partment, coin, princ said to hav

Committee nati, is hea tion," who stopped by ulent conce Last wee

bread before Newport, I lar, was sh exonerated tended as a in the more

The Post ed G. S. Ma salle Stree Sanford & fraudulent so-called co ought to be Major Ge staff during ed with Go other enter anold stabl of last week

in the hove Red Clou 000. It see ponies in 16 and ordered the credit of and Red Clo being hunte The " bes have won a tors having the right to 2 corn for d 55 cents as al purposes up to 69 cen January del through.

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Vegetable Con

S. M. Fields, a prominent citizen and owner S. M. Fields, a prominent citizen and owner of the opera house at Newport, Vt., has been arrested by a special agent of the treasury de-partment, on a charge of passing counterfeit coin, principally silver half dollars, which are said to have been made and furnished him from

Wm. S. Capeller, auditor of Hamilton Co. Ohio, and member of the Ohio Republican Committee, also of the Lincoln Club, Cincin nati, is head of the "American News Associa whose letters were recently ordered ed by the Postmaster General as a fraud-

Last week Wm. Weiss came to deliver his bread before daylight at J. N. Hook's house, Newport, Ky., and being mistaken for a burglar, was shot dead by Hook. The Grand Jury exonerated Hook. This story is evidently intended as a warning to those who get up early in the morning. in the morning.

The Postmaster General has officially declar the Fostmaster General has often and the G.S. May & Co., 50 Lasalle Street, and M. G. Sanford and W. G. Sanford & Co., 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, fraudulent concerns. There are a number of -called commission houses in that city, that ought to be denounced.

Major Geo. Coalbach, of Gen. McPherson's staff during the war, and at one time connected with Gov. Hunt and others in railroad and other enterprises in Texas and Mexico, died in old stable at San Antonio, Tex., Sunday night of last week, unattended by any one except a poor woman and two little children who lived in the hovel.

Red Cloud is in Washington looking for \$5,000. It seems General Crook seized Indian ponies in 1678 belonging to his tribe, sold them, and ordered the \$5,000 realized to be put to the credit of the Indians. The \$5,000 is missing, and Red Cloud thinks some pale-face has gobbled it. From investigation the Washington officials think he is correct, and the third is hairy by the fact of the credit of the Indians. being hunted for.

The "bears" of the Chicago Board of Trade have won a victory over the "bulls," the directors having decided that members "shall have the right to call margins on contracts for No. 2 corn for delivery for January on the basis of 55 cents as the value of No. 2 corn for marginal purposes only." As corn has been selling up to 69 cents per bushel in that market for January delivery, the "bulls" are mad clear through.

Last summer one O. H. Gregg, a U. S. mail agent at Kansas City, Mo., disappeared suddenty, and so did some valuable mail packages. His hat and coat were found on the bank of His hat and coat were found on the bank of the Missouri River, and the insurance companies were asked to pay \$20,000 to his widow. They refused, and now the news comes that he has been arrested in Tennessee. We are sorry to say Gregg was for a long time an editor, but in an evil moment left the business and became a mail agent. Hence his fall.

J. W. Wilson, a St. Louis' crank, tried to starve himself to death, but the authorities had him arrested, and forced him to begin eating again. This is a singular world. When a man is hard up and anxious to live he has a bad time frequently to keep from starving, but when he attempts to starve himself the authorities interfere. We suggest all who are hungry go to St. Louis and notify the police that they have concluded to starve themselves to death, and the authorities will then furnish them source meals.

Foreign. Gustave Dore, the French artist, died las

The Emperor William has written the Pope a conciliatory letter. Flotow, the eminent German musical com

poser, died last week, aged 71 years. Hans Von Bulow, the famous pianist, has became insane, and has been sent to an insane

The Nihilists threaten to storm the prison at Lyons, France, where Prince Kraptokine is

Liberal contributions from America for the flood sufferers continue to be received by the German Reichstag.

The mother and sister of Farrell, the Dublin informer, have been threatened, and the police are guarding their houses.

Poff and Barrett, sentenced to death for the murder of a bailiff, at Castle Island, Ireland, were hanged Tuesday last. It is asserted that the murderers of Lord

Cavendish and Secretary Burke are known to the British Government. Jokay, the Hungarian statesman, has intro duced a measure into the Hungarian diet giv

ing the Jews complete social equality. A British gunboat has been sent to the Light island, off Innismurray, Sligo County, with supplies for the inhabitants who are starving.

The number of persons lost on the Cimbria is now put at 400. The number of people on board is said to have been 475, of whom 75 were

An Italian named Vallerieni, on December 28th, threw a stone at the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and he has been sentenced to prison for three years for it. The ex-Empress Eugenie has been on a visit

to Paris, and all kinds of political rumors are flying about in regard to the object of her visit. She denies that it has any political significance, and says that it is only a family matter.

Farm Law.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column if the replie are of general interest. Address commun to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit

Ownership of Line Fence.

LAWTON, Jan. 14th, 1883. To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I bought a farm of 90 acres four years ago. Eighty acres lies in a body and 10 acres lies in another lot. The land adjoining the 10 acres was cleared some 16 years ago, while mine was still woods. The party who owned it is dead, his heirs sold it to its present owner, who now claims the fence separating it from my 10 acres, and has taken half the fen away, leaving my crops exposed. Has he any right to do this? The man I bought of said he had settled for the fence.
W. F.

Answer.-The statement of facts is hardly explicit enough to enable me to answer with certainty. The present owners stand in the same position that their grantors or the persons from whom they bought did. If one of those built all the fence, (as it seem likely from the fact of the ten acres being still in woods at the time) he would have the right to remove it, or any part of it. If the other party, had "settled" with him for it, that is, had paid him so mething in consideration that he would let it remain, he of course could not remove it. nor could the person to whom he sold or to whom his heirs sold do so. If this is the case-and the inquiry indicates as much-the owner of the 80 acres has no right to remove the fence.

Divorce.

"Anxious Inquirer" wants to know for what causes a divorce will be granted, and how much it costs to get one.

Answer.-The subject of divorce does not come under the head of Farm Law. I must therefore respectfully decline to answer in this column.

If "Anxious Inquirer" will send me a fuller statement of her troubles I will reply to her by private letter.

*It is impossible for women to suffer from weakness after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

completely destroyed the shaft house of the Denver City mine, on Yankee Hill. Eleven men at the bottom of the 300 feet shaft were rescued by Tom Murray, who rushed into the burning building and brought them up in the packages of large size, each of which usually retails at 10 cents. There are sufficient seeds of the various varieties to fill the requirements of any farm garden

> A DISPATCH from Parma states that Mr A. H. Cutter has had a stroke of paralysis, and is lying at the point of death.

No woman really practices economy un less she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the drug-

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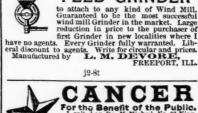
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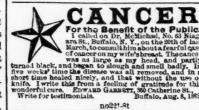
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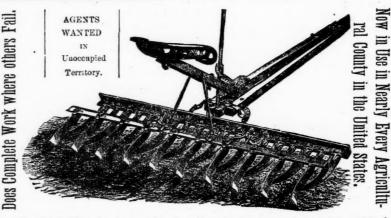
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Highly commended by scientific and processed rathers, many or down it to be the most valuable recent improvement in farm Machinery, while

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 28th day of April, A.D. 1882, executed by Wilhelmine Schultze, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Joseph Kuhn, of the same place, and recorded on the 5th day of May, A. D., 1882, at 10:55 o'clock A. M., in liber 158 of mortgages, on page 146, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Joseph Kuhn to Josephine Schulte, by indenture dated January 12, 1883, and recorded on the same day and year in liber 21 of assignments of mortgages, on page 292 in the Register's office for the County of Wayne aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of fifty-two dollars and 83-100 cents, (\$52 83-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenom of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces and parcels of land situate in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered thirty-six (38) and thirty-seven (37) in block numbered fifteen (15) of Schultze's subdivision of lots 15, 16 and 14, of the Wesson's section of the Labrosse and Baker farm, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclesure. Springboro. Crawford Co., Penn. the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1883.

1883.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE,
WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagee
Attorney for Assignee.

MILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagee. Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 17th day of May, A. D. 1875, executed by Mary Freedman and Louis Freedman, her husband, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Joseph Perrien, of the same place, and recorded on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 3:30 clock P. M., in liber 118 of mortgages, on page 67, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, inclusive of insurance paid, the sum of fifteen hundred, seventy-seven dollars and 69-100 cents (\$1.577 69-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof is the forence of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered one hundred and fifteen (115) and one hundred and sixteen (116) Millett tarm, situate on the south sixteen (116) Millett tarm, situate on the south sixteen (116) Millett tarm, situate on the south sixteen (116) Millett t Dated Detroit, this fifteenth day of January, A.

JOSEPH PERRIEN, WILLIAM LOOK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILLIAM LOOK,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Searing date the 26th day of August A. D. 1878, exeented by Mary Freedman and Louis Freedman, her husband, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Archange Marion, of the same place, and recorded on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1878, at 2:57 o'clock P. M., in liber 147 of mortgages, on page 28 in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by Adolph X. Marion as administrator of the estate of Archange Marion, deceased, to AlexisCampau, by indenture dated January 20th, 1881, and recorded on the same day and year in liber 19 of assignments of mortgages on page 203 in the Register's office for Wayne County aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of seven hundred and minety-one dollars (5791 00), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sil at Public Auction or vendue to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered one hundred and fifteen (115) and one hundred and sixteen (116) Mullett farm, excepting the westerly twenty-four (24) feet front and rear of lot one hundred and fifteen (135), as above; said premises being situated on the south side of Mullett street, between Rivard and Russell streets, in the City of Detroit afore

notice of the complainant cause a notice of this further ordered that within twenty days after the further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Michigan Farmer, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time prescribed for her appearance.

WILLIAM JENNISON, Circuit Judge. PARKER & BURTON, Solicitors for Complainant.

A true copy:
JNO. J. ENRIGHT,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wayne County.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, | 88. STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.
COUNTY OF WAYNE,
Suit pending in the Superior Court of Detroit
this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1883, wherein
Milton H. Hartsell is complainant and Priscilla
Hartsell is defendant. It appearing by affidavit
that defendant is a resident of the State of New
York; on motion, it is ordered that the defendant
appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in
this cause on or before four months from date.
CHARLES FLOWERS,
Circuit Court Commissioner. Circuit Court Commissioner,
Wayne County, Michigan.

A true copy:
JNO. B. MOLONEY, Register,
by W. E. Bauble, Deputy Register.
CORLISS & ANDRUS,
Solictors for Complainant.

Solictors for Complainant.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN. Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery.—In a cause therein pending wherein Ella M. Reid is complainant and John A. Reid is defendant, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1883, it satisfactorily appearing by affidavit that the defendant, John A. Reid, is not a resident of Michigan, but that he is a resident of, the Province of Ontario; on motion it is ordered that said defendant appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause within four months from the date of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed.

WILLIAM J. CRAIG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,

Circuit Court Commissioner, Wayne County, Michigan.

New York Breeders.

SHEEP.-American Merinos. J. CONKLIN, Dundee, Yates Co., Breede of registered Merino sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. my9 1y

Ohio Breeders.

SHEEP-Spanish Merinos.

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All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-1y

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A choice lot of American Merino bucks, Poland China swine bred from some of the best families in Ohio and Michigan. Also some choice young Shorthorn heifers and bulls. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. All stock guaranteed.

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Fresh Importation of Holsteins.

Our importation of Holsteins or Dutch-Frieslans has just strived in good shape, and are a very nice lot. We can spare a few first class animals at reasonable prices. Apply to PHELPS & SEELEY North Farmington, Mich.

WEST NOVI HERD. PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Oxford Gwynnes, Phillises, Bonnie Lasses, Bell Duchesses, Pomonas. With Oakland Rose of Sharon 44159 A. H. B., at the head. The entire herd is recorded in the American Herd Books. A part of the herd is for sale privately. Address A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Oakland Co., Mich

A. J. MURPHY. Breeder of Pure-bred Recorded POLAND CHINA SWINE PLAINWELL OR SILVER CREEK, MICH. My herd is dark in color and bred from the most noted herds of Ohio and Michigan. Pigs sired by Arnold's Sambo, Black Tom, Hopeful. Murphy's W. S. and Dixie. Stock first class. Prices reason-able. Special rates by express.

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A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swine for sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. My herd numbers about 200 head including descendants from some of the most noted families. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich

A FEW

Poland China sow pigs, sired by Doc No. 1497; dam, Beanty No. 2566; and by U. S. 2d No. 2999, dam White Ear No. 7018, Ohio P. C. Record. Also L. pht Brahma Cockerels. For prices address J. B. SHEPPARD, Alamo, Mich.

Peach trees for sale. Price \$12 50 to \$45 per thousand. Varieties warranted true to name. Send for a catalogue. Address VALLEY VIEW NURSERY, PortColden, N.J.

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ET Don't forget to send twenty-five cents for my valuable book treating on the diseases, care and management of swine.

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Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn
Cattle and American Merino Sheep, Young stocks
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Spring Valley Farm, north of Howell, Mich.
Bulls and cows for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale, both bulls and heifers, on reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed Sheep. Merino Jezz-13* W.M. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred and grade Jerseys and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. f141y*

EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-trace Co, Mich, bre der of thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheeep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence Solicited. jai?-1y W. Shorthorns. Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby families. Stock for sale. All correspondence will receive prompt attention. jai7-4m W M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns, Principal families, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China Swine.

W. & ALEX, McPHERSON, Howell, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Stock for sale; prices reasonable.

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JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young buils and heifers for sale.

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County,
-breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Revistered American Merino Sheep, Poland China and Jersey Red
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Calhoun County, Mich. 1218 N. A.CLAPP, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices.

W. Breeder of Shorthorns and Merino Sheep Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerseys.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Henover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock. Farm ½ mile east of the Village. Holsteins.

OLSTEIN CATTLE for sale, which I will offer for the next sixty days on very liberal terms. All wishing such stock will address or call on OGDEN COLE, Rollin, Mich. 12-17 W. A. ROWLEY, breeder and dealer in Dutch Fresian (Holstein) Cattle and Register-ed Berkshire Pigs. Residence, one-half mile west of the Grand Trunk Depot, Mt. Clemens. o10-3m

K. SEXTON, Howell, importer and proced-arm three miles south. A UNDERWOOD, Addison, Mich. and dealer in Helstein cattle. Sale. Correspondence solicited.

A J. BURROWS, Troy, Oakland C. Pro-A. prietor of Oakland Herd of Registered Devon Cattle. Awarded seven prizes at late State Fair on nine head—two drists, three seconds and two thirds. Stock for sale.

Galloways. B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., Michigan, St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway Cattle, American Merino Sheep and Essex Hogs. Corres-pondence solicited. Herefords.

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B. HAMMOND, breeder of Registered Me-orino Sheep, proprietor of "Prairie Home" stock Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich. Stock for sale at lall times.

very reasonal d26-1y E. & E. W. HARDY, Oceola Center, Liv-ingston Co., breeders of Registered Mering ingston Co., breeders of Registered Mering Sheep, tracing to best Vermont flocks. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. s196m*

A DAM DIEHL, Milford, Mich., breeder of registered and unregistered American Meri-

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Michigan Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atweed stock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fleets a M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co.

I keep on hand at all times a good stock of Registered Merino sheep of my own breeding or selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale.

L. W. & O. BABNES, Byron, Shiawassee Co. Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Po-land-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices, Correspondence solicited. RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited.

WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Resi-dence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich. S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland to Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from the best flocks in Vermont. Also high grades. Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices.

A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of ther-dering Saline, A large stock con-tantly on hand. JEVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of theroughbred Merine Sheep, registered in Vermont.
Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of
the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing
elsewhere.

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HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks. RICHARDSON & REED, Jackson, breeders and shippers of Chester White Swine. We have now on hand a choice lot of sows in pig for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Poetry.

When he raised them to his lips.

Ah, so grand that old-time wooing.

Timid glance and bended knee!

Thus" (so ran her gentle musings)

Dreaming dreams, as maidens will,

Down the leafy walk there sounded

Steps that made her pulses thrill.

"Must my lover kneel to me,"

In the garden as she lingered,

And a youth of modern aspect,

Sweet the tale he has to tell!

And" (so ran her happy musing)

"Sure am I he loves me well.

Does he kneel, this modern lover?

Press her dainty finger-tips?

Boldly kisses willing lips;

Eagerly, with eyes love-lighted,

Gazes on her blushing face;

Praises every tender grace.

"Stately was my grandsire's wooing,

Yet" (thus runs her guileless musing)

On that olden summer day!

Calls her dearest, best and fairest

"Sweeter far the modern way."

-Ada E. Rockwell, in Our Continent.

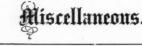
Ah! instead he clasps her closely,

THE TWO WOOINGS. In a garden sweet with roses, Mused a maid one summer day, Dreaming 'mid the bloom and fragrance Of the years long passed away. In this very garden olden, I have heard my mother say, Did my grandsire, proud and stately, Woo a maiden fair and gay. Gay and fair, my girlish grand-dame (I have seen her pictured face), Pure and sweet as any lily, With a dainty, old-time grace He, so tall and grand and stately, Powdered hair and quaint attire Yet beneath the garb of manhood, Beat a heart of youthful fire. And he wooed in courtly phrases. Murmured low on bended knee, Like a true and loving subject-Like a royal princess she. Scarce he dared, with humble fervor, Press her dainty finger-tips; went in!" Lower bent his head, and lower,

With a manner debonair, Came with words of careless greeting Sought the nearest garden chair. And he chattered of the weather, Praised the garden, plucked a rose; Likened it to her in beauty-Fairest, sweetest flower that grows. Not a trace of awe or homage On his frank and happy face; Yet the maiden read his purpose Neath his mien of careless grace. "Oh, his heart is true and tender

Mrs. Dixon's accomplishments. "Well," he said, very deliberately, "I ever just now, for I hear as she's had what some folks call a streak o' luck. May be yer'd like to hear about it-it'll be been tellin' the lads about it, an' it kind o'

SEA-SHELL MURMURS. The hollow sea shell which for years hath sto On dusty shelves, when held against the ear Proclaims its stormy parent; and we hear The faint far murmur of the breaking flood We hear the sea. The sea? It is the blood In our own veins, impetuous and near, And pulses keeping pace with hope and fear And with our feelings' every shifting mood Lo! in my heart I hear, as in a shell, The murmur of a world beyond the grave Distinct, distinct, though faint and far it be Thou fool: this erbo is a cheat as well



A world unreal as the shell-heard sea,

CAPTAIN JACK.

A Sketch from the Bay of Fundy

Captain Jack was known all over Grand Manan, and particularly at Whale Cove (where he lived in a little house by the water) as the "fog-horn"-firstly because his voice had grown husky from shouting to his fellow-fishermen thro' the thick fog that often hung for weeks over the Bay of all his life long. But they wasn't so sure Fundy, and secondly because he was long of Ned Dixon. At that time he was a and lank, and wore a broad-brimmed hat strong, big feller, with black hair hangin that gave him a tubular appearance. The over his forehead, an' shiny black eyes. more subtile youths often referred to him Folks would ha' called him handsome, it as the "whastle," because they found in he'd only been able to look 'em straight in his looks a more striking analogy to the the face. But his glance kind o' slid off steam fog-whistle that was put up at the from yourn as tho' he'd been doin' some-Northern Head about ten years ago. The thin' wrong, an' was afeard yer'd find it out. nicknames were meant good-humoredly, He'd been a school-mate wi' John Daggett and so he took them. He knew well enough that no one on the island would much we'd seen o' him. We was sons of have hurt his feelings. The old fishermen with whom he had grown up, loved him as a brother, while the young fellows regarded him as a permanent institution, and respected him accordingly. When the children caught sight of him, they came flocking around him, for they were sure that if Mrs. Dixon, the storekeeper at Whale Cove, had got in a fresh supply of candy sticks from St. Andrews, Cantain Jack would have some in his pockets for them. His gentleness with these children-indeed, his kindness to all folks-was in strong contrast to his rugged exterior; so rugged, that he seemed as much a part of rugged, that he seemed as much a part of the d say, 'an' yet I guess it will pay me the weather beaten island as the tall pines better in the end than all your haulin' an' overhanging the long line of cliffs against scrapin'.' which the wintry winds have lashed the waves these many years. He was about gin' but by-and-by folks began to say that fifty years old, and until six or seven years ago, when strangers began coming to the of smugglers playin' between the States an' island for the summer, had been a fisherman. Then he had turned his smack into a pleasure boat, which he let to parties by the day, always, however, going along himself; for he knew the reefs and the settings of the currents better than anyone else there about, and was so sure of his bearings that he could find his way thro' the fog without a compass.

Captain Jack's headquarters were a Mrs. Dixon's store, where, of a day he wasn't out sailing, he spent most of his time sitting on the steps, puffing away at an old clay pipe. If when the smacks came in from the trawls the young fishermen saw that he was high and dry, they would join him awhile before cleaning the morning's catch, and get him to gossip about Polly. But they was surprised too. They folks that he'd been taking out sailing. These folks furnished him with a prime topic, and when he once got started, he stopped only now and then to take an occasional whiff, or to refill his pipe from his nearest auditor's pouch; for a pipe of tobacco from any one of his hearers was a wharf awaitin' their coming. Then when privilege Captain Jack had claimed these many years, and the young men had come to regard it as a kind of tribute to his conversational powers. Nor would any one have questioned his right to sit on the steps of Mrs. Dixon's store, least of all Mrs. Dixon herself, for Captain Jack did good cause to trust him, too; for it her many a good turn. When he had spun his yarn of gossip, and the young fellows had gone to clean the catch at the flakes. he would help her set things right in the gave. He was always tryin' to be kind shop, and even take charge of it himself and gentle to Polly, was Daggett, an' she

when she stepped across the way to have a chat with a neighbor or two. Mrs. Dixon's being the only store at Whale Cove, she could claim to be the sole | St. Andrews. But long after the childish agent in the vicinity for all the wares in her shop, and she made the most of her | waitin' for the boats. An' of all the smacks monopoly. You could get a yard of calico in the fleet, mister, Daggett's was mostly or a cut of pork, a pound of tea or a pound the first in. There was hardly a short cut night, an' I'll come back tomorrow, an' if of tobacco, clothing, fishing gear, and all up the harbor-it might be but a strip o' peal to the tastes of the simple islanders. Another inducement to her customers was her willingness to take "merchantable

the little knick-knacks which would apfish" in payment for her goods. But there was another attraction besidethis primitive and accommodating financial arrangement. There was no exaggeration in Cap tain Jack's frequent remark that "Polly Dixon was such a smart, downright pretty little woman, with such takin' ways about her, as yer'd never go into her shop without buying something anyways, and maybe yer'd end by buying something more than yer'd thought o' gettin' afore yer

I had often heard this from Captain Jack, for he and I were frequently out sailing together. But its truth never struck me so forcibly as one August morning when I went to the store to get some fishing-tackle, and came out with about twice as much as I wanted. Captain Jack and I were going out until about noon, and he was sitting as usual on the door

"If yer've any o' that backy from the States about yer, I don't knew as I mind sat down beside him, and he began filling yer's been buyin' enough line to run a trawl from Whale Cove to Nova Scotia." I simply repeated his usual tribute to

kind o' think she's more takin' ways than plenty o' time afore the wind and tide sets toward Northern Head, and there ain't much use a goin' out afore then. I've just tickled 'em. "Maybe yer don't know," he continued.

taking assent for granted, as he always did

when he had a yarn to spin, "as Mrs. Dixon ain't from Whale Cove. She's from St. Andrews, over on the main shore. Pretty Polly Goodwin o' St. Andrews, we used to call her before she got spliced o Ned Dixon, some twenty-five years since. I can't say as she was as joyfullooking just about that time as she's now, and I can't say as I and the other fellersfor we old chaps were young then-felt joyful about her being spliced to Dixon neither. Yer see, there was a feller as was named John Daggett as we'd been runnin' about Polly for some time. We all knowed him well. He'd growed up with us, been to the little school vonder with us. played with us as a youngster, and as a lad chipped in with us at the trawls; and ver know on an island like this, where yer didn't see many strangers in those days, when a feller's growed up with yer, and been out with yer many a day an' many a night in the storms an' the fogs, why, yer kind o' feel toward him like a brother. So ver may think as the fellers felt kind of sorry one day when John Daggett came back from St. Andrews an' says, as they began to nag him about Polly Goodwin Boys, Polly's gone and took Ned Dixon. But it wasn't Daggett alone as they felt sorry for; it was Polly too. They knowed Daggett had set his heart on Polly, an' hat he'd love an' cherish an' care for her

his hands in his pockets, an' jeer at us for workin' so hard. "'It ain't such mean work I'm a-doin

an' the rest of us too, but it hadn't been

honest fishermen, an' every day in summer

when there wasn't no schoolin' we'd help

the old folks at the trawls an' the flakes,

so that when we was growed up we was

ready to win our livin' from the sea, hard

work the' it was. But not so Ned Dixon.

He never worked with the rest of us. He

was off in the woods all day, an' often till

late at night, an' if he ever did happen

around while we was cleanin' the last

catch at the flakes, he'd saunter up with

"At first we thought he was only brag lad as he was; he was workin' with a band one o' the coves near the Southern Cross. at the other end o' the island. An' after while we made certain that it was so; for when his old mother died he quit schoolin' an' went to live at the cove where the smugglers had their headquarters an' sold what they smuggled. For we fishermen here at Whale Cove had kind o' old-fash ioned ideas about right an' wrong, an' didn't want any o' their goods. After tha we never seed much o' Ned Dixon. His house here was empty most o' the time, an' when he did come over we left him pretty

much to himself. "So yer see, mister, it was because they had a kind o' dislike for Dixon as caused John Daggett's friends to feel sorry for all knew Polly. She lived near the long dock at St. Andrews, where the smacks landed, and whenever the boats from Whale Cove hove in sight she was sure to leave whatever play or work she was about and go and stand at the end of the long the smacks had laid to, and while the old folks were sellin' off the cargo, we young ones would go a-rompin' along the shore In some o' the rough games Polly sort o' looked up to Daggett as the strong est of us to protect her, an' she had was once as Ned Dixon was surly to Polly that Daggett gave him such a lickin' as I guess he never forgot nor for

seemed loyal-like to him. An' so they growed up-he to be a plain fisher lad, and she to be one o' the likeliest lasses about games was given up she was always ashore—as he didn't know, an' so he got ahead o' his fellows toward the long wharf | yer won't have him long to hang on to.' where Polly stood a-waitin' for him. An' Goodwin o' St. Andrews to the house his father had left him; an' yer may guess, mister, as his friends was surprised when an' says, when they begins a runnin' him Ned Dixon.' Fact is, mister, they was too surprised to say anything right off, an' it was some time afore Ike Harrington asks: "How did ver find out about it?" "'She told me herself."

"'An' I'll lay a wager,' says Ike 'o' all rain beat down. my share o' to-morrow's catch as the match ain't none o' her makin'. Why, man, we ain't none o' us so blind but what we've

seen as she' been dead set on yer these

many years. Did'nt she say nothin' else? "'Not just then-not just then,' faltered Daggett. 'She couldn't, poor child, for she was tryin' too hard to keep from cryin' to say aught. I knew then as she didn't care fillin' a pipe," said Captain Jack; and as I for Ned Dixon, an' I was sure o' it when He must ha' been out in last night's storm. she could speak an' tell me all. Her fath his pipe, he continued: "It strikes me as er's in with Dixon an' his gang, an' knows Dixon's got a bigger pile than I. An' then he's afeerd o' Dixon, too; for it ain't so to ask Daggett how she took the news safe for smugglers ashore as it is at the might come o' it all, It's hard to bear, as o' them as had growed up with him seen yer all knows, For Polly an' I ha' been friends these many years, an' many a time in the storms an' the fogs the thought o' her has warmed me like sunshine. All I hope for is as Dixon 'll be good to her-so An' that, mister, is why Polly's got more

> feel bad by mopin' around.' "An' that, mister, is how Polly Good win came to get Ned Dixon. An' Dixon no sooner got spliced than he fitted up his pipe. house at Whale Cove, right opposite to where Daggett lived, and took Polly to live there. That was kind o' hard on Daggett; but I told yer how I didn't believe Daggett, but folks hereabout calls him as Dixon had ever forget the lickin' Daggett gave him, an' I guess he settled at Whale Cove just out o' spite. Daggett was more quiet like than before, but he went standing in the store door smiling down about his work as usual, an' tried to be as friendly as ever with the fellers. Polly, too, become kind o' quiet, an' folks got to say after a while as she was somewhat sad like. Not that she hadn't a smile for every one, but there were lines in her face as never changed even when she smiled. She an' Daggett saw precious little o' one another, for he worked hard, goin' out avenue, and asked myself if there was any early in the boats an' comin' back late. An' so matters went on year after year, till it began to get around how as Dixon, who had kept steadily at smugglin', was beginning to smuggle some o' his crooked whiskey into himself. He staid away a good deal from Whale Cove, an' when he did come here he was noisy and quarrelsome. Polly still wore a smile for us all, but it seemed as the lines cept perhaps for the singularly disagreeon her face were getting deeper. It able expression imparted to his rather weren't many years after that afore folks began to say as Dixon was a-smugglin' more an' more spirit into himself an' was beginning to give Polly hard words. At any rate, he got to quarrellin' more, an' if

it hadn't been that folks were fond o' his wife, he'd a had trouble time an' again. "Daggett had nothin' to say when he heard 'em talkin' about Polly an' her troubles; he never staid to hear 'em out. But he got more quiet like as years went on, an' when work was over he went home an' sat near the window, a lookin' out through the dark at the house across the road. There was mostly a light there, an' often he saw a shadow fall on the hangin'. An' why should he ha' staid an' heerd people talkin' about Polly's troubles, when he knew about 'em himself? Many a time he had watched the light a-burnin' till late into the night, an' had seen the shadow come an' go, an' now an' then a hand drawin' back the hangin', an' a face peerin' up and down the road, till at last, when there was no chance o' Dixon's comin' home, the light would vanish. An' wonder it was she waited at all: for now, whenever Dixon came, he would go staggerin' past her up stairs, unless he had only enough aboard to be ugly, an' then he'd stop to

"One night it was very late before the light went out. Daggett had left the window, an' was goin' upstairs, when he heard a noise across the way. There was a loud knockin' at Dixon's door, an' a moment later he heard Dixon's voice: "Hurry up, yer blamed idiot! What are yer leavin' me standin' out here for? Didn't I tell ye as I'd be home to-night? Why ain't yer waitin' for me?'

curse awhile.

"Just then Daggett, who had gone back to the window, saw the light again, an' heard some one at the door. Then he heard Dixon say again. 'Yer blamed idiot, why weren't yer down waitin' for me as I tells yer next time.'

"A moment later Daggett heard a cry o' pain. He knowed that voice, mister-the voice as he heard when he played with little Polly Goodwin along shore. He heard another cry, but before another come he was across the road, an' his hand was at Dixon's throat.

"'Unhand her, yer villain! he shouted 'unhand her, I say, or I'll throttle yer like a dog!

" 'Save me! save me! he heard Polly call out, at the sound of his voice; an' then he clinched with Dixon, who had let go 'o her as soon as he felt Daggett's hand at his throat. There was a short fierce struggle, an' then Dixon went a spinnin' over the threshold out into the road, where he lay noment without movin', while Daggett felt Polly's tremblin from clingin' to him.

"'Don't yer come back here again,' he cried to Dixon-'don't yer come back here again to harm the lass, or-I'll kill yer!"

"Dixon was up again, an' his face was white with anger as he hissed:

"T'll come back, mind yer-I'll come back. An' I won't come back alone. It there's law for me to be got in St. Andrews, I'll get it: and if I can't lay ver out, the law will. I'll go to St. Andrews to I find yer here, I'll have yer in irons. water between a cluster o'rocks an' the That's right, yer hussy!' he called to Polly. 'Hang on to him, an' shake agin him, for

"Daggett pushed Polly back, an' closed so matters went on till the fishermen at the door, an' stood alone facin' Dixon. Whale Cove felt pretty certain that he was | But Dixon turned away with a curse, an' soon a-goin' to bring over pretty Polly | walked toward the cove, where the boats was moored. Daggett, tho', didn't think he'd go to St. Andrews that night. The sky was dark, an' he saw some other signs he comes back from St. Andrews that day o' one o' those storms as yer know that comes up so sudden here, and plays the about Polly, 'boys, she's gone an' took deuce while it lasts. But he felt as he must be near to Polly until day-break, for he knew as it would go hard with her if Dix on was to come back. So he sat on the steps through the night an' the storm, while the wind howled around him and the

"The next evenin' when he came ashore from the trawls one o' the fellers comes up to him an' says to him, 'Daggett, I guess it's best you should tell her.

"Tell who?" "Why, Polly Dixon." "What about?"

"Why, don't you know as Dixon's boa has come floatin' ashore near Seal Cove?

"It wasn't much Dixon had left, so Polly opened the store here, an' it's been a-goin now these three years. Folks used about Dixon's drownin', but he never told. Southern Cross, an' if Dixon should get Fact, mister, he didn't talk much about mad an' peach, there's no knowin' what her anyhow. But last evenin' some him a-comin' toward 'em from the store, an' when he got to where they was a-cleanin' the catch he stops and says quiet like, 'Boys, Polly's gone an' took me this time, good as to make her forget me, tho' she taking ways than ever just now. John said as she never could. I know yer's all Daggett's a weather-beaten old chap, but orry for me, for we've growed up together I reckon she knows as his heart beats as and worked hard together. But grumblin's warm for her today as it did the day he no use, an' I ain't agoin' to make Polly first asked her to marry him."

"And who is John Daggett?" I asked Captain Jack, who seemed to have finish ed, and was knocking the ashes out of his

"Well" he said, deliberately, "I gues ver know him, but I guess ver ain't ever called him by that name. His name's John Captain Jack, likewise the fog-horn."

"Likewise the whastle," I heard from behind, and turning around, I saw Polly upon Captain Jack as happily as if she were still pretty Polly Goodwin o' St. Andrews .- Harper's Christmas.

William H. Vanderbilt.

Queer world, isn't it?

I thought so this morning as I passed Mr. William H. Vanderbilt on Fifth indication of unusual mental, moral or physical capacity about him, which would make him notable in a general crowd.

He, of medium height, coarse-featured.

heavily built, loggy in gait, and sneering in expression, if he had not been heir to \$100,000,000, if he had not been a son of one of the greatest men of the century, would be passed by utterly unnoticed, extwist to his mouth, which makes him look as if there was a disagreeable odor around, and he was getting more than his share. If popular contempt affects him unpleasantly I don't wonder at his expression, for he certainly has his fill of that. Vanderbilt is a very lucky fellow. Just think of it. His father was a flatboatman, and his mother a rosy-cheeked bar-tender when young William was born. He was given no "schooling," and had no special educational advantages. But in spite of that drawback, coupled with the fact that his shrewd father always regarded and frequently spoke of him as a d-d fool, he found himself when fifty years of age, worth at least \$100,000,000. If he had been lucky enough to have had good sense about that time, his father's memory might have been spared the disgraceful revelations made in the Surrogate's Court. But that was asking too much, so they pulled up the handle and douched the dead man to their heart's content. Since then the Vanderbilt pile has doubled up. Interests, dividends, and frequent waterings of stocks have increased it until it is now overestimated at about \$250,000,000. More intelligent sources say it is in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000. But what a commentary on the fabulous amount it is when a matter of \$50,000,000 can be added to or from the valuation of an estate, and the great fact still remain Well, there he was.

His top coat was not new, and it looked rather shabby. His boots were not neatly blackened, and his face was carelessly shaved. He was walking toward his stables on Madison avenue, his favorite resort, where he meets and smokes with he stablemen and trainers and friends, congenial spirits full of horsey talk. Is he lucky? And if that kind of life is luck, how much of it do you want? I'd like why weren't yer down waitin' for me as I some of his money, but if it had to be told yer to be? I'll teach yer to do what I coupled with his disposition, his friends and his future—none of it in mine, if you please .- Joe Howard's New York Letter.

In a crowded railway car: First Traveler—I say, do open that window, or I'll suffocate. Second Traveler—Don't you open that window, or it'll give me an attack of pneumonia. First Traveler—That makes no difference. If you have pneumonia, you won't have it for a week; whereas if I am suffocated, I'll be suffocated now. Open that window! now. Open that window!

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 28, 1882 I subscribe to the efficiency of Downs' Elixir. It has been a standard remedy in my family for J. A. ARTHUR,

Deputy Customs Collector.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 26, 1882. I have used Downs' Elixir for forty years, and consider it a safe and valuable medicine in all cases of coughs, colds, and for any pulmon ary trouble.

I always fall back on this old remedy when the symptoms are alarming, and it has never disappointed me.

SAMUEL TUCKER'S SECOND WOOING.

dreamed of a visit to Chautaugua, when he actually found himself at that Mecca of devout excursionists, early last August, the brawny man was tempted to doubt his own identity. The holiday surroundings were wholly unlike anything to which he was accustomed in his drowsy New England home; the rich, crowded programm offered was in striking contrast to the dul monotony of farm life. When this son of toil first entered the Auditorium, and saw that rustic amphitheatre crowded with thousands of people listening breathlessly to the full, sweet tones of the grand organ his cramped, selfish heart was strangely touched and expanded. For an instant the wish crept in that he had asked Jane if she would like to come too. But there was not much time for his own thoughts for as the music ceased a whitehaired speaker arose andwas introduced to the audience as Mr. John B. Gough.

At this announcement Samuel Tucker satisfaction was too great to be kept to himself, and he said, half aloud, to his next neighbor: "Well, now, I am beat to think I'm going to hear the man I've wanted to see for more'n twenty years." The young lady gave an amused little laugh. but it fell unheeded upon the sophistica ted speaker, whose attention was already caught by the orator.

Mr. Gough commenced his brief lecture with one of his inimitable descriptions. The story was of a man who applied for a divorce, and was advised by his eminent lawyer, to try the effect of making love to his wife as he had done before marrying her, instead of resorting to the measure he had proposed. It included an account of a later visit when the happy husband withdrew his application; and, fairly dancing with glee, assured the lawver that his experiment had worked like a charm, that "Sally had become as amiable and affectionate a wife as a man could ask

Mr. Gough's representation of the scene drew forth prolonged applause; but Samuel Tucker's interest was of too serious a nature to permit his joining in the laughter. As if unconscious, for the moment, of the multitude about him, he said in an undertone: "I'd be willing to take my oath that wouldn't work with Jane. All I have to say is, that man's wife was different from mine; I'd as soon think of feeding serrup to a mummy as to begin sparking again with her.'

It would seem that this course of reason ing did not wholly dismiss from the farmer's mind a train of thoughts and possibilities suggested by the lecturer's story. In every treat of the following days-at sacred service or popular lecture, in the museum or by the model of the Holy Land. when listening to concert or gazing with throngs upon the illuminated fleet, the far away husband was relentlessly followed by a vision of hard-worked Jane. looking upon him with reproachful eyes. At length he quieted his conscience with the determination to prove that his estimate of his wife was correct. "When I go back," he said to himself, "I'll just show the woman some little attentions, and I'll see they won't have no more effect on her than they would on the old bay mare. Jane's bound to be sullen and obstinate, and I suppose I may as well make up my mind to it."

On reaching home the resolution was not easily carried out. When Mr. Tucker anned some gallantry towards his wife. the very thought made him feel so unnatural and foolish that postponement resulted; but the Sabbath offered an oppor-

tunity so convenient that he improved it. The farm was nearly a mile from church, yet Samuel Tucker had for years been in the habit of driving back after the forenoon service, leaving his wife to attend the Sabbath shool, and then walk home as best she could through mud and dust. Great was Mrs. Tucker's astonishment, therefore, on the Sabbath after his return, to find him waiting for her at the close of the Bible service. The faintest suspicion that he had driven back to the church for her did not cross the woman's mind: she supposed he had business with some of the brethren, and was hesitating whether to walk on as usual or to suggest waiting for him, when the farmer called out, "It's iest as chean to ride as to walk." Silently the wife took her seat in the buggy, and silently they drove home, much to the husband's satisfaction, for it seemed to him a proof of the woman's dull, unappreciative nature. "She didn't act pleased, but was only dazed like, as I knew she would be," he muttered, as he went about his mid-day "chores." At the same time Mr. Tucker was con-

scious of having performed a most praiseworthy act, and felt so comfortable that he resolved to repeat the experiment. So on the following Sabbath, Jane again found her husband in waiting, and as she mounted the high buggy, ventured to utter a half-audible "thanks," and to ask Samuel if he had been waiting long. To which Mr. Tucker replied that he had just reached the church, and didn't know but he would seemed to Jane a positive assurance that sole purpose of taking her home; and her known for years. She longed to tell her husband how much she appreciated his trouble, but imagined it would sound "so

foolish" that she kept her pleasure to herself. The third Sabbath was rainy, and as she washed the breakfast dishes Mrs. Tucker kept thinking, "I wonder if Samuel means to come for me this noon; it would ber ever having signed or given a note, but to ask him!" This resolution was soon stifled, however, with the reasoning which had silenced many similar resolves in the past ten years. "No, I won't ask no favors: if he don't think enough of me to come, why he needn't." Although proudly unwilling to seek attentions, Jane longed for some demonstration of her husband's love and care; she had walked home in the rain too often greatly to dread such expostire; but a week before, the wife had tasted the joy of being considered, and longed for some new and further proof of her companion's affection.

IRA SHATTUCK. | Mrs. Tucker's heart leaped for joy

her hungering heart suddenly became quite unmanageable, and entering the car Although Farmer Tucker had long riage, poor, melted Jane sobbed out "I'm sure it's very good of you, Samuel,

> words were impossible. Completely taken by surprise, Mr. Tucker exclaimed: "I declare! I hadn't no idec you'd care so much about it!"

"I wouldn't mind the walk," responded

the wife, 's but-Samuel-I'm so happy to have you care enough about me to come! The strong man was brushing away a tear from his own cheek now; his tender er, better nature was mastering the hard, selfish spirit which had long possessed him, and, with some coughing and chok ing, he said: "Jane, I see I've made an aw. ful botch of our married life; if you're a you from to-day as a woman ought to be treated."

This confession was all too much fo the weeping wife, and she answered, quickly: "You're not a bit more to blame than I am; I've been proud and obstinate; but I tell you what it is, we'll begin all ver again."

The ice was now thoroughly broken,

and that afternoon Farmer Tucker and his wife had a long talk over the past and the future. And in the evening when they were about to start for the prayer meeting to be held in a neighboring school-house the renewed husband stooped and kissed his wife, saying: "Jane, I've been a-think ing that married life ain't so very different from farming or any other occupation Now I ain't such a fool as to think a field will keep a-yielding if I only enrich i once and plant it once; I have to go over the same round every season; and here supposed you was a going to always do as you did when we were courting, without my doing my part at all."

"If I hadn't changed any, maybe you would always have been as tender as you used to be," pleaded the happy wife.

"Perhaps so, and perhaps not; but don't mean to leave you to try no such plan. I tell you what it is, Jane, I feel as if we hadn't never been really married till today. It most seems as if we ought to take wedding tower."

"I'm afraid we'll have to wait till next summer for that," was the smiling re

"I suppose we shall, but we'll take i then, certain; and I'll tell you where we'll' go, wife-that's to Chautauquy. - The Congregationalist.

Bret Harte.

Francis Bret Harte was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1839. From his parents he inherited English, German, and Hebrew blood. His father, a man of some culture and ability, was Professor in the Albany Female College. Some years after his birth his father died, and in 1854 the family moved to California. Living in the rude mining settlements of the interior, and mingling with the rough characters that peopled them, the boy absorbed from actual experience many of the incidents which afterward grew under his magic touch into the now familiar idyls of the embattled diggings, the lawless flat, and the immoral bar. The first three years of his life in California he had all the mixed fortune of a pioneer, and tried his hand at many means of livelihood. For a time he was a compositor in a newspaper office at Eureka; then he mined for himself without largely increasing his fortune. As a chool teacher he was able to indulge more liberally the literary taste awakened by his work as a printer. These latter experiences afterward grew, with all their natural color and textures, into the delicate study entitled "M'liss." A year's work as express messenger gave him the clear-cut pictures of Yuba Bill and other knights of the stage. In 1857 Mr. Harte came to Say Francisco, taking his place as a composi tor in the office of the Golden Era. A few Rohemian sketches written as copy brought him under favorable notice of the editor, and he was at once translated from the case to the desk. Those were busy days, and much of the matter ground out in that time of probation is as pregnant with genius and bright with wit as any that he has seen fit to retain in his complete edition. It was in 1863 that his first sketch appeared in the east. Jessie Benton Fremont, in those days one of the most cultivated women in California, took great interest in the young author, and it was on her recommendation that the Atlantic published the "Legend of Monte Diablo"-a piece of work that shows what Bret Harte might have accomplished as a reporter if his tastes had not carried him into fiction.

Fleecing the Farmers.

The Philadelphia Farmer, in a lengthy article on the ways by which farmers are swindled, alludes to the various dodges by which signatures are obtained and also to the results of attempting to get "some thing for nothing."

"With the first of the year comes the

day of reckoning. The chief end of man find she had started on foot. This reply at this time is to make or take promissory notes. Farmers are not the most careful her husband had really returned for the of men in the matter of signing their names to scraps of paper. Sometimes chilled heart glowed with a warmth un- they think they are only giving a mem orandum, or probably their address, but some day it returns in the shape of a promissory note, discounted at bank. The worst story of this kind comes from Salsburgh township, Leigh County, where a farmer previous to the first of the year received notice that his note would be due the 1st of January. He could not remembe such a help in the rain; I'm half a' mind i when he examined the paper, he found it was his own 'bona fide' signature. In studying up the matter, he now remembers having given to an Agricultural Machine agent his address. He wrote it on a slip of paper furnished by the agent. who represented that if he would write his address in ink he would receive a large book, on 'The Successful Farms in the United States.' The book never came, but the signature, like bread cast upon the waters, has returned in the good orthodox time. This victimized farmer is in a bad way, and is debating whether to resist the payment or pay up and save trouble. A Mr. Isaac Hoffman, Fox Chase, Penna.,

when, at noon, she saw the old mare' shead was fleeced in a similar way by an agent from the lecture room window. Indeed for agricultural instruments. The agent left a number with him to sell, requesting a signature to a receipt. Not finding any purchasers, he was about to return them when a note was presented and payment to come back for me this rainy day," and demanded, which he had to pay and so ad then the tears flowed so fast that further infinitum could be related instances where a signature carelessly given has caused endless trouble, and both time and

"'A Valuable Musical Instrument, plays any tune, any fool can play it, only \$1 00. sent post paid,' was the information that caused several Delaware youths to think that the long winter evenings might be made cheerful by this 'Valuable Musical Instrument,' so they ventured a dollar apiece and received in return a 'Jewsharp,' worth in any toy store 8 cents. An Allenworth man with a rather rosy nasal organ, was made happy by seeing in a mind to forgive me, I'll see if I can't treat local paper a notice, "How to get rid of a red nose, 50 cents." He sent his 50 cents to an obscure New York village and received the words in return, "Keep on drinking whiskey and it will get blue.' It is hoped for the sake of his nose, that he regarded the advice superficial. In Vermont there resides a smart youth who for some time has been 'roping' in the cash, by giving to an indolent public his secret, how to write without pen or ink, for one dollar.' Of course there are people who do not want to use pen and ink, and have accordingly invested. The 'how' to write without pen and ink come back 'Use a lead pencil, you darned fool, and dot your

The Increasing Importance of Mica.

This mineral, simple in itself, is but an aggegation of infinitesimal crystals, which by some unknown natural process have united in a massive form, with a laminated structure capable of being subdivided on a plane with its axis to such an extent that one cubic inch can be subdivided by the eye into about 180 superficial inches and the same be again sub divided by the aid of the microscope until one cubic inch of mica is made to cover four or more superficial feet. This capability of subdivision in plates or laminæ is not its only peculiarity. It varies from transparency to translucency. The demand for mica, for stoves alone, is greater than the supply, thus causing an uninterrupted demand. To the uninform ed it may appear strange, but mica to-day is a staple article of commerce. The facthat mica used in stoves must be replaced almost annually, creates a steady demand. Recently has been patented its application to shoes, whereby soles at a trifling expense, are rendered waterproof And whenever the quantity of mica produced is sufficient to supply the demand and the market price is reduced, then new uses and applications of it will arise. As a lubricator it stands pre-eminent, owing to its non-friction qualities. Several patents exist in which this mineral, in a ground state combined with oil, is used to lubricate cumbrous machinery. The market value of mica is great, and at the present time the demand is such that it cannot be supplied. A piece of mica four inches by four inches, five-eighths of an inch thick will weigh one pound and has a market value of \$4. A piece three by six inches one-half inch thick, will weigh one pound and has a market value of \$4 60, and a like relative proportion of value exists except in the smallest pieces, say one-half by two inches, which have a value of fifty cents per pound, and all the refuse and trimmings of the mica are readily sold to parties who pulverize them for use in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and other dangerous explosives. It will thus be seen that in mica mining we have an industry worthy of development, and one which requires no expensive manipulation of the product subsequent to excavation. -Industrial South

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A brave and faithful guardian of our homes and property rescued from in minent peril. A very popular and well-known member of our police force, who has performed duty twelvo years at the Union R.R. Depot, on Exchange

Place, in Providence, R. I., gives his unsolicited testimony. Hear him:—
"I have been dreadfully troubled with disease of the Kidneys and Liver during the past six months; at times I was so severely afflicted that I was unable to stand on my feet, as my feet and lower parts of my legs were very badly swollen; my urinary organs were in a dreadful condition my blood was in a wretched state, and it had be ome so impoverished and circulated so poorly that my hands and feet would be cold and numb and so white as to appear lifeless. I could no rest nights, but was so distressed all over that ! could not lie still in bed, but would keep turning and rolling from one side to the other all night, so that I would feel more tired and exhausted in the morning than when I went to bed. My con dition became so serious that I was obliged to stop work, and for thirty days I was unable to be on duty. I consulted the best doctors, and tried the numerous medicines and so-called cures, but rapidly grew worse, and was in a sad condition every way when a long-time valued friend of nine, prominent in this city in a large express company, urged me to try Hunt's Rehad known of wonderful cures effected Upon his representation I obtained two bottles of the Remedy and commenced taking it as directed, and greatly to my surprise in less than twentyfour hours I commenced to feel relieved. I was in an awful condition when I began to take the Remedy, and had no faith in it; therefore, when I found almost immediate relief, even in one day's use of it, my heart was made glad, and I ssure you I continued to take the Remedy and to improve constantly from day to day. I took it with me on my trip to Maine, for I was bound to have it with me all the time, and the resuit is that I improved speedily all the time I was away; and ever since my arrival home, which was sev eral weeks ago, I have been on duty every day I feel first-rate, and the swelling of hand, feet, and legs have disappeared, and the terrible back-ache, which used to bother me more than all the rest, troubles me no more, and I sleep splendidly nights, and surely have very excellent and forcibe reasons for speaking in praise of Hunt's Remedy, for it has made a new man of me. I don't know what I should have done without Hunt's Remedy; it is the best medicine that I ever took, and I very gladly recommend it to all who are afflicted with Kidney or Liver disease, or diseases of the Irinary organ. of the Urinary organs. Respectfully, ISAAC W. FAIRBROTHER."

CENTS! FOR THREE MONTHS The new volume (nineteen) of DENOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for 1883 is the best and the cheapest Family Magazine published, printed on the finest tinted paper, size 8½x11½ inches. The three numbers now ready of volume 19 weigh 1½ pounds and contain 210 pages of large clear print. New novelettes, now ready of volume 19 weigh 1½ pounds and contain 210 pages of large clear print. New novelettes, Stories, Biographies, Poetry, Travels, and valuable information of the day and for the household. In demand by every family. 144 illustrations, 6 Photo plates and 4 0il Pictures. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 17 East 14th Street, New York. Single copies, Twenty Cents; yearly subscription, Two Dollars.

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THREE TROUBLES.

Three carpets hung waving in the breeze, Abroad in the breeze as the sun went down; And three husbands, with patches of dirt on their

knees, Whacked whacks that were heard for miles up and down.

For men must work and women must clean,

And the carpets be beaten, no matter how mean, While the neighbors do the bossing. Three housewives leaned out of their windows raised-

Of their windows raised, where the light stream And they scrubbed and scrubbed until their heads grew dazed, And their ears were filled with a horrible din.

For the pots will fall, and kettles go bang, And boilers refuse in the attic to hang, While the husbands do the swearing.

Three husbands went out in the haymows to hide In the haymows to hide, where their wives ne er Each said, as he rolled himself o'er on his side,

I guess I will snooze, for I know I am booked. For men may swear, but women may dust; And before I move that stove that I must I'll stay right here till morning!

Three judges sat on their benches to judge Three cases that came from a house-cleaning row The parties asserted they never would budge, But wanted divorces "right here and right now. So the men went off, and the women went home. And hereafter will do their housecleaning alone, While their former partners snicker. - Yonkers Statesman.

The Bad Boy in Love.

"Are you a Christian?" asked the bad boy of the grocery man, as that gentleman was placing vegetables out in front of the grocery one morning.

"Well, I hope so," answered the grocery man. "I try to do what is right, and hope to wear the golden crown when the time comes to close my books."

"Then how is it that you put out a box of great big sweet potatoes, and when we order some and they come to the table they are little bits of things, not bigger than a radish? Do you expect to get to heaven on such small potatoes when you use big ones for a sign?" asked the boy, as he took out a silk handkerchief and brushed a speck of dust off his nicely blacked shoes.

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Then you must hire the boy to make mistakes, for it has been so every time we have had sweet potatoes for five years," said the boy. "And about green corn. You have a few ears stripped down to show how nice and plump it is, and if church, last Sunday, does not wish to get we order a dozen ears there are only two that have got any corn on at all, and pa and ma gets them, and the rest of us have to chew cobs. Do you hope to wear a crown of glory on that kind of corn?"

"Oh, such things will happen," said the grocery man with a laugh. "But don't let's talk about heaven. Let's talk about the other place. How's things over to your house? And say, what's the matter sizes, that had been thrown in from the with you? You are all dressed up and sidewalk, while the front yard was liter have got a clean shirt on and your shoes blacked, and I notice your pants are not raveled out so at the bottom of the legs behind. You are not in love, are you?"

Well, I should smile," said the boy, as he looked in a small mirror on the counter, covered with fly specks. "A girl got mashed on me, and ma says it is good for a boy who hasn't got no sister to be in love with a girl, and so I kind of tumbled to myself, and she don't go nowhere without I go with her. I take her to dancing school and everywhere, and she loves me like a house afire. Say, was you ever in love? Makes a fellow feel queer. don't it? Well, sir, the first time I went home with her I put my arm around her, and, honest, it scared me. It was just like when you take hold of the handles of an electric battery, and you can't let go till the man turns the knob. Honest, I was just as weak as a cat. I thought she had needles in her belt, and was going to take my arm away, but it was just like as if it was glued on. I asked her if she felt that way too, she said she used to, but it was nothing when you got used to it. That made me mad. But she is older than me, and knows more about it. When I was going to leave her at the gate she kissed me, and that was worse than putting my arm around her. By gosh, I trembled all over just like I had chills, but I was as warm as toast. She wouldn't let go for as much as a minute, and I was tired as though I had been carrying coal up stairs. I didn't want to go home at all, but she said it would be the best way for me to go home and come again the next day, and the next morning I went to her house before any of them were up, and her pa came out to let the cat in, and I asked him what time his girl got up, and he laffed and said I had got it bad, and that I had better go home and not be picked till I got ripe. Say, how much does it cost to get married?"-Peck's Sun.

Burdette's Council to His Son.

My son, when you hear a man growling and sobbing because Moody gets \$200 s week for preaching Christianity, you will perceive he never worries a minute because Ingersoll gets \$200 a night for preaching atheism. You will observe the man who is utterly shocked because Francis Murphy is paid \$150 a week for temperance work, seems to think it is all right when a bar-tender takes in twice as much in a single day. The laborer is worthy of his hire, my boy, and he is just as worthy of it in the pulpit as he is on the stump. Is the man who is honestly trying to save your immortal soul worth less than the get all the good in the world for nothing so that you may be able to pay a high price for the bad? Remember, my boy, the good things in the world are always the cheapest. Spring water costs less than corn whisky; a box of cigars will buy two or three bibles; a gallon of old brandy costs more than a barrel of flour; a full hand at poker often costs a man more in twenty minutes than his church subscription amounts to in three years; a State election costs more than a revival of religion. You can sleep in church every morning if you are mean enough to

dead-beat your lodgings in that way, but a nap in a Pullman car costs you two dollars every time; fifty cents for the circus and a penny for the little ones to put into the missionary box; one dollar for the theatre and a pair of old trousers, frayed at the ends, baggy as to the knees, and utterly bursted as to the dome, for the Iowa sufferers; the dancing lady who tries to wear the skirt of her dress under her arms and the waist around her knees and kicks her slippers over the orchestra chairs every night, gets \$600 a week, and the city missionary gets \$500 a year; the horse scoops \$2,000 the first day, and the church fair lasts a week, works 25 or 30 of the best women in America nearly to death, and comes out \$60 in debt-why, my boy, if you ever find yourself sneering and scoffing because once in while you hear of a preacher getting a living, or even a luxurious salary, or a temperance worker making money, go out into the darkness and feel ashamed of yourself, and if you him very blandly that nothing had been done don't feel above kicking a mean man, kick for him. At the next meeting of the directors, yourself. Precious little does religion just as they were beginning business, the door and charity cost the old world, my boy, and when the money it does get is flung into its face, like a bone to a dog, the donor is not benefitted by the gift, and the receiver is not, and certainly should not be grateful.

How to Advertise.

A Hartford, Conn., man was denounc ing newspaper advertising to a crowd of "Last week," said he, "I had an um

brella stolen from the vestibule of the church. It was a gift, and valuing it very highly, I spent double its worth in advertising, but I have not recovered it. "How did you word the advertisement?" asked a merchant.

"Here it is, said the man," producing slip cut from a newspaper.

The merchant took it. and read: "Lost from the vestibule of the church, last Sunday evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who took it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at No. — San Fernando Street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I am liberal advertiser, and have always found The grocery man blushed and said he it paid me well. A great deal depends did not mean to take any such advantage : upon the manner in which an advertiseof his customers. He said it must have ment is put. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if you do not then acknowledge that advertising pays, I will purchase you a new one.'

The merchant then took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote:

"If the man who was seen to take ar umbrella from the vestibule of the nto trouble, and have a stain cast upon the Christian character which he values so highly, he will return it at once to No.
— San Fernando Street. He is well known.

This duly appeared in the paper, and the following morning the man was astonished when he opened the front door of his residence. On the porch lay at least a dozen umbrellas, of all shades and ally paved with umbrellas. Many of them had notes attached to them, saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser to keep the little affair quiet.

VARIETIES.

It has been asserted by scientific surgeon that the will-power of a sick man has a great deal to do with his dying, and the case of Chas O'Connor is eited as evidence. A still stronger case occurred in Michigan the past summer An old man, living in the northern part of the State, got out a lot of timber many years ago for a toll-road company, but the company failed and left him in the lurch. For years and years he tried to sell the timber to this one or that, but no one wanted it, and at last time and decay rendered the beams almost worthless Last summer the supervisors of that county advertised for proposals to build a bridge, and the old man put in a bid. While waiting to see what would be done, he was taken very sick and grew worse so rapidly that a council o doctors was called. After due deliberation he was informed that he was approaching his

"When will I know about the bridge?" h coolly asked. "The bids will be opened to-day."

"Well, I'll send John over to see who get the job, and my living or dying will depend on

At five o'clock in the afternoon the son an the family physician arrived in company. The old man was neither better nor worse.

"Well?" he asked, as John approached.

"Our bid was accepted, father." "And we've got the job?"

"Yes; but the doctor says you cant live." "I can't, eh? I'm not only going to build that bridge, but I'm going to work that square timber in it up to the last foot, or my name isn't John Rogers!"

It is a fact, vouched for by a dozen good men, that he was off that dying bed in a week, and in less than a fortnight he was at work on

MANAGER DORMEINE pere gave a parting dinner to his company, and toward the end of the dessert Brasseur said to Lheritier: "I lay you a wager that I disguise myself so complete ly that nobody here shall be able to recognize ne-not even you;" on which he slipped out of the room. Five minutes later coffee was served. The waiter who poured it out-a big young follow, with black whiskers, thick eyebrows erispy curling hair, and the bronzed complexion of a Southerner-flurried no doubt by the quality of the assembled guests, committed clumsiless on clumsiness, upsetting a liquor-glass here and a cup there, and finished by sending a splash of scalding Mocca on the shirt-front of the amphitryon. A storm of reprobation was raised. "Donkey! Imbecile! Cretin!" "Can't you mind what you are about?" "Blunder head! Brute! Oyster!" The unfortunate waiter excused himself as well as he could, with strong Marseillaise accent. The incident wa forgotten and conversation resumed. But man who is trying his level best to go to after a few minutes, as if not knowing what he Congress? Isn't Moody doing as good was doing, the offender took up a lump of work as Ingersoll? Isn't John B. Gough | sugar between his finger and thumb and dipped as much the friend of humanity and so- it in Lheritier's cup of coffee. The latter sprang ciety as the bar-tender? Do you want to to his feet enraged, seized the insolent waiter by the collar, and pushed him toward the door But, with the turn of the hand, the other whire ped off his wig and whiskers and cried: "Sold,

> wager!" Mr. Simpson, a grocer in Kirkcaldy, was i the habit of taking breakfast in his back-shop. One morning George Dick, the new apprentice observed that though the porridge was deliver ed punctually as usual, his master showed n signs of retiring to the back-shop. Fearing the reakfast was getting spoiled, he looks into the front shop, which was crowded with customers, and cries:

> old comrade! Admit that you have lost the

" Maister, your parritch is come.

Mr. Simpson, affronted at this announcement took the earliest opportunity of trying to improve Geordie's manners.

"Never cry, 'Yer parritch is come,' but say, Sir, a gentleman is waiting."" Next morning the same delay occurred, and

Geordie, anxious to show he remembered his lesson, looks in, and says: "Sir, a gentleman waiting upon you."

"All right, George; I'll be there in a minute." Ten minutes expired without Mr. Simpson making his appearance. Geordie repeated the

"Yes, yes, George; tell the gentleman I'll be there in a minute." "Ay, but the gentleman's gettin' awfu'

YEARS ago, when there were not so many anks in Cape Ann as now, a young man wh had just gone into business wished to get his note discounted and in order to make a sure thing of it he interviewed the directors personally, and each told him that it would be all right. Going to the bank on the morning after the directors had met, the cashier informed opened, and in walked the young man. Removing his hat, he advanced to the table and

"Messrs. Directors, individually you are elever sort of men, but collectively you are a set of darned liars, and I can prove it.' With this he went out-Cape Ann (Mass.

A SQUARE BET .- When the telegraph com pany notified the Chicago bucket-shop proprie tors that they could no longer have the Board of Trade quotations, nor the use of the "ticker," except under the new restrictions, one gay young proprietor exclaimed:

"I'll bet they don't take my 'ticker' out of "What will you bet?" exclaimed a broker.

"Bet? Why, I'll bet my soul against a rotten apple," he replied. Good for you," said a dry old gent, who

was sitting by the stove. "I'm glad to find a man who doesn't want the best of it all the time, but is willing to bet on an even thing." The roar that followed could be heard for ter miles-by telephone.

Mr. Prindle, a government employe at the White House, enjoys the distinction of having been mistaken for the President. The other day a newly married couple from the Hoosier State visited the mansion and were shown through by Mr. Prindle with his usual courtesy Just as they were leaving, the groom turned to the guide, and, handing him a \$1 bill, said effusively:

ome and seen you before election, darned if I wouldn't voted for you!" And before Mr. Prindle could eatch his breath the happy twain had stepped out into the falling snow.

"Take that, Mr. Arthur, take that! If I'd 'a

"I would like to be excused, your honor," said a Chic ago man who had been drawn on a

jury. "What for?" "I owe a man five dollars and I want to hunt

him up and pay it." "Do you mean to say you would hunt up a man to pay a bill, instead of waiting for him to hunt you up?"

"Yes, your honor." "Do you belong in Chicago?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are excused. I don't want any man on the jury who will lie like that."-Philadelphia News

Chaff.

The telegraph cannot sing, but it can beat If every tree is known by its fruit, what kind of fruit does an axletree bear?

What do the wild waves say? Why, probably, "We cost a dollar and a half at the hair store."

There is a good deal said about there being plenty of room at the top, but the question is, "Where's the ladder?" Why is a pretty girl like a locomotive engine? Because she sends off the sparks, transports the mails, has a train following her, and passes over the plain!

Bacon has said that reading makes a full

man," and many restaurant keepers have adopted the plan of supplying their customers with the morning papers. Rev. Joseph Cook is described by the Gospe

Banner as "the Boston gentleman who gave the plan on which the universe was created his unqualified personal endorsement." "Why are those things on your dress called bugle trimmings?" George wanted to know. "Oh," Emily replied, lightly, "because pa blows so over the bill."—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the quizzical weeklies notes that Christine Nilsson wears a sad and troubled expression, with two rows of pearl buttons down the center and shirred around the bottom

Sex of our Cousin-German: "Junior (laborously): "Der Buch ist——" Prof C.: "Hold! sir. Did you ever see a book of the masculine gender?" Junior (promptly): "Yes, sir; a hymn book, sir."

A wide, low forehead in a woman indicate that she prefers chocolate creams to hair restor-er, while a high forhead reaching to the nape of the neck is good ground for suspecting the origin of her luxuriant tresses.

A young politician explained the tattered condition of his trousers to his father by stating that he was sitting under an apple tree enjoying himself when the farmer's dog came along and contested his seat.

A lawyer at the police court said lately to scamp who tried to make him believe in his in-nocence: "My boy, you must tell your coun-eil everything freely and clearly. It is for him to tangle things up afterward!"

A man at a hotel fell the whole length of flight of stairs. Servants rushed to pick him up. They asked him if he was hurt. "No," he replied; "not at all. Pm used to coming down that way. I'm a life insurance agent." "Jane," said her father, "I thought you hated stingy people, and yet your young man

""Why, pa, who said he was stingy?"

"Oh, nobody," replied pa; "only I could see
he was a little close as I passed through the

An observing man has noticed that shoe makers are careless about the shoes they wear, hatters about their hats, and tailors about their clothing. This probably explains why some ministers are personally careless about their

An elderly English lady of fashion needing a page advertised: "Youth wanted." Next day there came to her a bottle of Rimmel's Wrinkle Filler and Skin Tightener, a pot of "Fairy Bloom," a set of faise teeth, a flaxen wig and some Leding some some Iodine soap.

"Do you know what church your next door neighbor attends?" inquired a friend of an up-town man. "No, I don't; but I'm sure he's a Christian." "What reason have you for think-ing so?" "Because he sprinkles ashes on his sidewalk when it's slippery." walk when it's slippery." An old gentleman of 84, and his bride, aged 82, entered a railway car the other day, and took a seat by the stove. A youth occupying a seat in front, says he overheard the following:
Old gentleman (to his bride), "Who's a 'ittle amb!" Bride: "Bofe of us."

Burdette says he admires the poet Thompson for one thing, he wrote all the rugged, strong poems, praising winter and winter sports so highly, in bed, in a warm room, with a fire roaring in the grate and the soft blankets

The Deacon's wife wanted to jot down the text, and, leaning over to her scapegrace nephew, she whispered: "Have you a card about you?" "You can't play in chape!!" was his solemn, reproving answer; and the good woman was so flustered that she forgot all about the taxt

"Oh, you don't want to go into business, don't yer?" said an angry Cockney father to his lazy and loutish son. "Yer want an appointment in the post horfice, do yer? Post horfice, indeed! Why, all you're fit for is to stand houtside, with your tongue hout, for people to wet their stamps against!"

A petulant woman, who accidentally broke the handle of a china cup, rashly exclaimed that she wished none of them had handles. Later on it became necessary for the serving-maid to explain matters, and she proceeded to do so by saying: "Indade, marm, and ye said ye'd prefer to hev the hanthels all off, and ye see I have done it rale noice." have done it rale noice."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla wonderfully improve the complexion and brings to old and young the bloom of health. As a purifier of the blood, it has no equal.

The Household.

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS.

The thoughtful observer notes, in his retrospective moods, the greater liberty of individual thought and action of the present, as contrasted with the subserviency and "follow my leader" policy of the past. Formerly, a person whose ideas were not in harmony with those of his neighbors was looked upon with suspicion To belong to a church not that of the majority, or one in advance of the popular thought of the locality, to be hetero dox in the matter of medicine, or politi cally "out of the fold," was almost equal to social ostracism. But it has been found essential to our national success, that, receiving as we do people of all sorts and conditions, manners and customs, we should have the greatest tolerance compatible with law and order, for these differing opinions and beliefs, neither expecting nor desiring that every one shall conform to our customs or adopt our

opinions But in spite of our liberality as a nation, there are many people who go to make up the sum total of our population who hold extremely illiberal views, especially on matters of belief, or those on which they have formed an opinion. The tendency of the human mind to run to extremes is a curious psychological fact; to many people there is no middle ground, a thing must be all wrong or all right. This we note not only in opinions, but in friendships; they require those whom they des ignate as friends to, as they phrase it, stand by through thick and thin." Anything short of a complete endorsement will not answer, it is treachery to their interests, and the lukewarm adherent is scornfully repudiated as net a "true friend." Their opinions, once formed, are like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which "alter not:" no weight of argument, no change of circumstances. avail toward a reversion.

Probably there have been as many bitter things said about dancing, theatre-going and card playing, the three great amusements of the social world, as of those important crises which affect the standing of nations. The trouble is that many very good and truly conscientious people will not take a sensibly conservative view of amusements, and do as by other things, accept the good and leave out the bad, and so actually harm their own cause by their ill-advised championship. They must be able to embrace the most ob- to be spared from home, has been devoted way manipulates so successfully. Why jectionable features, or condemn in toto, in short, there is no middle ground which for a short rest, I have been reading it is because he is content to fly such a they will accept; yet temperance on matters of opinion is as much a virtue as abstinence from intoxicants.

In the reply to "Young Reader," which has drawn out several letters on the subject of dancing, the view taken was certainly conservative: "When it is good. it is good, and when it is bad, it is bad! Under proper circumstances and with proper surroundings I see no harm in it. out I would not approve of public parties where the bar is an adjunct to the ballroom and where morning dawns on the revel." In consideration of this question we must take into account the natural gayety of youth, a trait we mark in the young o animals as well, and also, the underlying principle of an old saying, "Forbidder oleasures are swectest." There is something unmistakably attractive about any thing which is prohibited, especially if the interdicted joy be something which we see others enjoying with enthusiasm and without detriment. It remains for the natural guardians of young people to consider whether it is wisest to shut them off from the amusements of their associates by arbitrary rules, or provide them similar pleasures under conditions which render them morally harmless. For my own part, I most thoroughly approve the course of a gentleman of my acquaintance when his two pretty daughters became of age to begin to go into society. He felt he could not permit them, at their extreme youth and in their inexperience, to go out alone, attended only by a gentleman escort. Yet all their friends and intimates were attending little dancing parties, and naturally enough the girls were wild to go too. He chose a middle course. He resigned his evening paper, cigar and slippers, and took his daughters to parties himself. There he was able to see that they formed no improper acquaintances that they were not rude or boisterous, that they returned at a proper hour; in short, he exercised over them that supervision which, if more general, would prevent many a scandal, and much ruin of young lives. The girls were proud to be attended by their father, with his courtly old school" ways, and other girls were not averse to chatting or dancing with this elderly man with grown up daughters. in spite of the popular idea that they care only for smiles from young men.

dancing one of the seven deadly sins, was climbing out the back window and so born to them, and she and they learned down a ladder from the woodshed roof, to what it is to be a drunkard's wife and join her escort-forbidden the house- children. Suffering, privation, toil, abuse while her parents supposed her in her room. Comment is unnecessary.

It is a mistake to believe young and old Disease and a broken heart finished thei

cannot mix pleasantly in dancing parties; they do at church socials and similar entertainments, why not here? The natural gathered on the brow of his wife, lying on exuberance of youthful spirits would be A seven-year-old South Boston boy tried in vain for a long time the other evening to get his opinions heard upon a subject that was engaging the earnest attention of some ladies at his home. Becoming tired of the incessant talk of one lady he at last was duly recognized by asking her: "Who holds the key to your jaw?"

somewhat restrained—wisely so—by the presence of the elders, while the latter would find themselves "rubbing off" some superfluous dignity and stiffness. To me there is something very pleasant in the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again, es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again, es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again, es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again, es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again, es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again, es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again, es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again, es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again es she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again as she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again as she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again as she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again as she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again as she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again as she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again as she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young again as she into the sight of a sober-minded matron growing young somewhat restrained-wisely so-by the growing young again as she joins with the young people in their sports, thus as it were bridging over the gulf which our social relations as a rule make far too wide crushed her to death? No; it is not the between young and old. I like to see a middle aged, even a white-haired man, him. If in one case it succeeds, in a forgetting his years, his cares, his business, and renewing his youth among his Suppose you refuse his plea and he does own and his neighbors' children. It does him good; it helps him to be sympathetic and companionable to younger people, and to judge the "follies of youth" with Cain, "Where is Abel thy brother?" it was leniency, since he is not allowed to forget he was once young-and presumably foolish-himself. These "old folks" may not, it is true, have many years to live, yet it does not follow that they will be better prepared to meet death by always anticipating it, and making mental arrangements for a first class funeral. Nor do I believe we have a right to judge of the sincerity of a person's religious faith by a "dancing standard." It is emphatically a matter of conscience, and we may safely quote, "He that judgeth me is the Lord." In fact, since clergymen, our accepted teachers in morals. disagree, some permitting, some forbidding, what better can we do than decide by that inward monitor which seldom fails to guide us rightly? One who has written upon this subject

in the FARMER sees no reason why the pastor of a church should not invoke the Divine blessing upon the proceedings of a respectable dance. Perhaps this may be an "extreme," yet it is difficult to see why it would not be as proper to do so in this instance, as to ask it upon many meetings where it is invoked; a free love convention, for instance, or a church fair where lotteries and raffles, both against the spirit if not the letter of the common law, are employed to replenish a depleted exchequer. I note among my State papers of last week that in a little village in Oakland County "the boys" gave a "social hop," the proceeds of which, some eighteen dollars, they gave to the clergyman who had preached to them occasionally. There is no mention of a refusal on his part to accept the donation, and unless he condemned the method of raising it, there was no reason why he should not accept. The liberal spirit of the age is dominant, and will soon drive out the remnants of Puritanical intolerance, which in the days of the Pilgrim Fathers forbade a woman to kiss her child on a Sunday, and the eating of mince pies at Christmas, and which made life a narrow. cheerless, unlovely existence, with the bottomless pit or a hard, inflexible, unforgiving God at the end of it. BEATRIX.

A CORROBORATIVE OPINION.

Though for some time absent from the Household, I have each week caught a few minutes from a busy life to read the chat But if our kites differ in material, we are of the members, and have often felt the desire to join in the passing discussion of larger and fly higher than any other, so the various themes under consideration. Sickness, with all its cares, anxieties and responsibilities, has settled down in a lingering but exacting form in another

home, but in the person of a dear relative, and all the strength and time possible poise of the one our neighbor across the Beatrix's counsel to a young lady; "Don't marry a man to save him," and I wish to second the advice with the intense earnestness of positive conviction of its truth. If a young man will not refrain from vice or folly for the sake of the girl he loves, he will not for the sake of a wife. It is only a weak, selfish man who would ask such a thing of a woman, and the influence of the girl he hopes to win sweet privilege of brightening the life of is stronger than that of the wife he holds

in assured possession. It is a hard, but not an impossible task for a woman to fight the battle of life single-handed, but if she allows herself to he led by her love and a false sense of duty to add to her work the holding up of a weak, selfish, cruel partner, her chances of sympathetic eyes smiling into yours?

are poor indeed. The man is weak who will depend on a woman to save him; he is selfish to ask her to do so; and he is cruel to take advantage of her love to uphold his puny strength. Why, the very confession of his weakness should put his manhood to the blush! For his weakness he is to be pitied, but for the selfishness that would look for a prop and support in a woman, he should be despised.

True, there are among women an occasional rara avis who was perhaps, created for this end. They are long of knowledge that one is remembered, that tongue, strong of arm and mighty in brings a warm glow to the heart, a rememdomination. They may not be considered very lovable, but such weaklings want sup- little ways which go to make up the sum port rather than love. They seem to need "that perfect fear that casteth out love;" and it would seem a legitimate exercise of qualities not generally admired in a woman, if bestowed in such a philanthropic direction. Cause, effect and cure, or at least mitigation of disease, would be in harmonious relation. The perfection of happiness in the marriage relation comes from perfect trust, mutual forbearance and consideration, respect of the rights of the other, the womanly faith that the strength of mind and arm of her husband is her sure protection; and finding that faith realized in the strong, self-reliant manhood, who steadily rules himself, while he tenderly guards his happy home. I once knew an amiable and accomplished young lady, who was sought in marriage by a young man of good family, but with hereditary liking for intoxicants. He too, sometime drank to intoxication: As a contrast, a few miles away, a he too, pleaded "Marry me to save me," daughter of a man who "didn't believe in and all the counsels of her friends could young folks gadding" and considered not keep her from the path of mistaken duty. They were married, children were

and degradation were meted out to her

who had married a man to save him

work at last; the husband, drunk on one bed, knew not that the death damps another; and so she passed away, leaving her little ones to the mercy of the world. Was it her duty to marry that man to save him? Was it her duty to toil and strive and suffer for him? Was it her duty to bring into the world helpless children to suffer, and perhaps inherit his appetite and his weakness; to yield up her love, her happiness, her life, her all, for him, who in his weak self-gratification duty of any woman to marry a man to save hundred it will drag her down with him. go down, let no weak sentimentality be construed into an accusing conscience. When God propounded the question to not to accuse him of help withheld, but of wrong wickedly, maliciously done. While we should all use all our influence for the right, to counsel the erring and strengthen the weak, we are not called upon to sacrifice ourselves and all we hold dear, for the possible saving of one so weak and cowardly he would not hesitate to drag us into the gulf he sees before him, and yet irresolutely refuses to fly from.

GREENFIELD, Jan. 23rd.

FIRESIDE REVERIES

The new year has crossed our threshold and taken up his abode with us, promising fair to abide a full twelvemonth. Some of us greeted him reluctantly, if not coldly, for the old year had become so endeared to us, had brought such rich gifts of success and happiness, had given us new and dear friends, or had so proven the truth and worth of the old ones, that we dreaded to see this young usurper who comes in so blithely with a sunny, smiling face. The new year is young yet, but ah, how much of joy and sorrow has he already flung from his restless fingers. Already has he held up before our wondering eyes his mysterious horoscope, giving tantalizing glimpses of the near future.

Ah well, fret not thyself concerning the gifts he may bring to thee, but rather bethink thyself what gifts thou will bestow upon him during his brief sojourn with thee. Have you not in silent, sad memory of the dear, dead year promised yourself better things in the year to come? After all, how true it is that we are but

children of a larger growth than the busy urchins we may see any sunny summer day, flying kites out upon the common There is small difference between us-our kites are of somewhat different material, gauzy, brilliant and so symmetrically fair that they float airly upon the azure depths of thought, carrying a long train of golden visions, sweet hopes and lofty ambitions yet alas, the cord which holds them to earth is but the gossamer thread of hope, which a puff from the cold wind of adversity snaps in twain, leaving our kite to float away beyond our reach. Or perchance our bright hopes become entangled in adverse circumstances and our poor kite tumbles down in irretrievable ruin just like children in wanting them to be we build and find that we have it large and splendid enough, but that we can't fly it alone, and if we succeed in securing assistance we wonder that it does not sai up and away with the steady, graceful small, and to us, insignificant one, that it requires no unusual care or favorable circumstances to float it.

Can we not profit by this illustration in our daily life with this new year? Who knows what golden opportunities or bitter disappointments await us! And yet there is one grand opportunity which so many of us are too ant to overlook, viz., the some weary wayfarer on life's rough road. It takes so little to do that some times. Have there not been moments in your own life when the shadows gathered so thickly about you that you could not see a faint gleam of hope ahead; shadows which were lifted by the magic sunlight Have there not been times when the spirit grew weak and faint under a burden which seemed to be too heavy to be borne yet a truly kindly word strengthened and revived the sad soul like some new lifegiving elixir? We have only to look about us to see how much of sorrow and weariness and pain is lving, perhaps at our very doors. Oh, let no day pass without some effort for others, be that effort so small, so that it sows one tiny seed of love and good will toward your fellow man. It is not so much the service rendered, as the brance that may be shown in a thousand of human weal or woe.

Living for others, working for others, is that not the highest type of life, and how rich the soul grows in all that makes the soul divine! Did you ever think that when death comes to take us away, all the wealth that we can call our own is what we have given away during life? Is not that what the great Teacher meant when he so tenderly entreated us to "lay up treasures in heaven?" All the honors which the world can give count as naught in that great day. The gold, the jewels, the houses and lands that we may have labored so long and so well to accumulate, are not ours but pass into the hands of others. while the soul goes home to its Creator, rich or poor according as our life ha made it.

Only a cup of cold water, Surely the Master taught, Should not go unrewarded If only lovingly brought.

Only a cup of cold water! Grand is the lesson we read, Truly how great a blessing, In supplying another's need.

It may be a gleam of sunshine, Shot from a loving eye, Or a tender word half spoken, To a soul that's longing to die.

Only a thoughtful action,

Only a thought action, Only a service small, The darkest day grows brighter With Love's sunshine over all.

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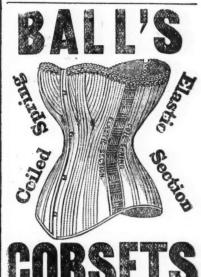
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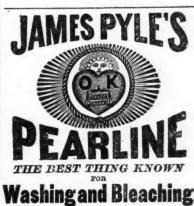
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Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Seep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARER. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Does the Eating of Corn Smut Caus Disease in Sheep.

CARSON CITY, Mich. Jan. 14th, 1883. Please accept my thanks for your kind and valuable reply to my communication in regard to the sick lamb. He is alive and well. He remained for one week in Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. and well. He remained for one week in the condition I described to you; and since the contained rapidly. I was so entirely at a loss to know what to do for him I did nothing until the fourth day of his sickness, and then I gave him the following mixture: One tablespoonful castor oil, one-half teaspoonful ginger, two table spoonsfull of wine, and one-half pint speonsfull of wine, and one-half pint cow's milk, repeating the dose in 12 hours. After this give one pint cow's milk two or three times a day. In about three days he would drink the milk from the bottle voluntarily, and I put a little corn in his mouth and he would chew it. Soon had in good appetite, and gained strength very fast. I have H. S. Randall's work on sheep, but nothing of the kind is discussed in it. I sometimes think it was caused by his egiting sput from the cornstelles. What sheep, but nothing of the kinds discussed by his eating smut from the cornstalks. What do you think, would smut affect them? I have never heard of a case where it has. N. J. B.

Answer .- Our experience of the effects of smut in producing disease in our domestic animals, is quite limited, and will not justify us in expressing an opinion upon this subject. "This disease is severally termed smut, dust-brand, blight, burnt corn, &c. In France it is common known by the name of charbon and neitle volante Botanists, aided by the microscope, have discovered that the cause of smut is a para sitical fungus, which preys not only upon the sap, but destroys the very organic structure of the grain and chaff upon which it fixes. The majority of naturalists agree in distinguishing the fungus by the title Uredo legetum. Chemical analysis has demonstrated that this fungus effects an entire decomposition of the vegetable par. ticles of the grain it infects; the saline constituents remaining nearly unaltered in the grain. Parmenter, Cornet, Chautian, Girot, Fourcroy and Vauquelin, have successively examined it, and the result of their researches is, that smut grains of wheat are composed, 1st, of about one-third their own weight of a green butyraccous fetid and acrid oil, 2nd, nearly one fourth of a vegeto-animal substance, perfectly similar to that which comes from the putrid gluten; 3rd, a black who are interested in agriculture and the coal, one-fifth of their weight, similar to that which is found in all remnants of putrified organic compounds; 5th, free phosphoric acid, amounting scarcely to more than .004 of the smut; 5th, phosphates of ammonia, magnesia and lime, in the proportion of a few thousandths." We will be pleased to hear from any of

our readers who may have had experience from their sheep or other animals, cating smut corn, and its tendency to producing disease. When we gain reliable information on the subject we will report it for the benefit of our subscribers.

Common Sarcoma, Fleshy or Fibrous Tumorrs: and Enlarged Thyoid Gland.

BURTON, Jan. 17, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have two four-year-old red cows twins. Something over a year ago one of them had a bunch on her right shoulder, which gradually grew until it was as large as one's fist, when it broke and ran. had it cut open and applied soft soap. went down, leaving a hard callous until last fall, when it disappeared. The other cow had a similar bunch on her neck just back of her jawbone; it went away after a short time without running. The first cow's calf, nearly two years old, has a simibunch on his neck which is growing smaller. The cows have always been well and healthy. If you will tell me what it is and what can be done for it, you will oblige a subscriber and reader.

Answer .- From your description, we infer that the tumors in the first cow and calf are of the same character, viz:-common sarcoma, (simple fleshy or fibrous tumors). Their formation is supposed to be owing to the organization of lymph-These tumors scarcely cause inconvenience to the animal, unless they are so situated as to interfere with deglutition, respiration, &c. They sometimes remain during the life of the animal, and not unfrequently disappear without treatment. Tincture of iodine, or iodine ointment, will usually disperse tumors of this character. In the second cow, we are inclined to believe the tumor to be enlargement of one of the thyroid glands, caused by inflammation. Treatment: Use the following ointment every day. Bin-iodide of mercury, one drachm; cosmoline, two ounces, mix well together, and apply as above.

Herpes or Ringworm.

BATTLE CREEK, Jan. 17th, 1883 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a black mare nine years old troubled with a skin disease for fourteen or fifteen months. There will be from fif teen to twenty sores at once on her throat, neck, sides, and roots of the tail, in size

from a kernel of corn to a dollar. They heal in the centre, first, and discharg yellow, gummy water, that comes off with the hair; are worse in cold weather. Have used oxalic acid in solution, which dries them up, but others keep coming; she seems sore in her muscles, but is otherwise in good condition. Would like information through the FARMER SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- From your description it is evident that the disease affecting your animal is some form of Herpes, of which ringworm is one, and for which, give inmorning. Socrotring aloes puly, two ounces; nitrate of potash, and Jamaica ginger root puly, of each one ounce, mix all together and divide into 12 powders. Wash the skin clean with castile soap and water, then rub dry and apply to diseased parts the following ointment. Citrine Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

ointment one part, cosmoline two parts mix well together and use once a day. It not well in two weeks, use blue (mercurial) ointment instead of the citrine twice week. This must be used sparingly and with care. The animal must not be exposed to cold or wet weather if the latter ointment is used.

Bone Spavin.

Romeo, Jan. 16, 1883.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a young horse coming five years old, which has run in the pasture all through the summer and fall months, and about two months ago a spavin made, or began to make, its appearance. I am now driving him and I notice a little flinching or lameness when he first starts on the trot, otherwise he is perfectly natural Can the bunch be removed or not, and will it be injurious to him to continue his regular work? A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- We have on former occasion treated this subject at considerable length, giving the history and character of the disease, and the folly of attempting the removal of the bony enlargement. When the hock joint is not too much disorganized, by a long and proper course of treatment we can remove the lameness, and arrest the further growth of the enlargement, which restores the animal to useful the animal should not be continued at his regular work. Treatment: Apply over the enlargement the following ointment: Bin-iodide of mercury one part, hog's lard eight parts, well mixed together, rub well over the enlargement. Repeat in two weeks. or when the new hair has started out, and so continue until the lameness disappears. Do not use the ointment the second time until the parts are smooth and so after each application and the hair has a fair start, otherwise the pile or roots of the hair will be killed, leaving a denuded skin.

PITTSBURG, MASS., Sept 28, 1878. SIRS-I have taken Hop Bitters and recom mend them to others, as I found them very

MRS. J. W. TULLER, Sec. Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Tenth Annual Convention Michigan State Association of Agricultural Societies.

The State Association of Agricultural Societies of Michigan will meet in annual convention at the State Capitol, at Lansing, Wednesday evening, February 7th, 1883, at 7:30 P. M.

This is an important meeting, and all agricultural, horticultural and kindred societies are respectfully invited to send three or more delegates to the convention. A cordial invitation is also extended to any and all persons, other than delegates, work of the association, to attend this meeting.

GENERAL ORDER

Opening of the convention, addresses by the President and Secretary. Enrollment of delegates.

Appointment of special committees. Essay or address. Discussion of topics. Essay or address. Miscellaneous.

Election of officers. TOPICS. 1. Agricultural exhibitions-their true

character and scope. Rules and regulations compared.
 Premiums — their apportionment,

value and extent.

4. Memberships, exhibitors, admissions, 5. Viewing committees, awards, ap-

peals, etc. 6. Amusements and special attractions -their general character and utility.

7. Booths, beverages, gaming devices, tent shows and side enterprises. 8. Finances-revenue, and permanent

support of societies.

9. Miscellaneous questions, observa tions and experiences.

10. General or special branches of farm husbandry-illustrations, incidents and

Special hotel rates will be secured, it possible, for all in attendance. Address all communications to the Secretary at Kalamazoo.

FRANK LITTLE, Sec'y., WM. BALL, Pres.

It looks as if speculation had run wild among the importers of Jersey, cattle. deliver the wool, obtaining from Mr. Schmidt Certainly the payment of the prices given sacks in which to pack it. He could not have below are entirely unwarranted by the value of the animals. It is only a question of time until the bubble bursts and prices come down to a reasonable basis. In a recent issue the London Lice Stock gains in the Queen's Dominion. Journal says:

"On Guy Fawkes day there left, per steamship Greece, the largest and choicest shipment of Jersey cattle hitherto made. Including three head for a private pur-chaser, it reached a total of 101. Nor was remarkable for numbers only. cousins over the water have gone hopeless ly mad over Coomassie; anything possessing one drop of her blood, how ever far removed, is snatched up as a gem, literally of great price —and still the fever increases. The

present shipment is to minister to thi madness; it is composed almost entirely o Coomassies, more or less removed; and s clean has been the sweep, that there are barely enough of her grandchildren left to be counted on one hand. * *

Further, this shipment was certainly

sensational in the matter of prices. Not only did my good friend Mr. C. F. Dorey (as was very fit and proper, seeing that he sold Coomassie herself for only 200 guin-eas) obtain £1,000 for his Khedive's Primrose, but others of our breeders obtained £300 twice, £200 several times, and £100 often for other animals. It is but fair to Mr. Le Brocq to say that he was not guilty of such extravagance, and that those high prices were given by Mr. Cooper person-ally, or by his special instructions.

"Rough on Rats" Clears out rats, mice oaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks

FREE SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST .- It will be seen from the adertisement elsewhere in this issue, that any one can have a specimen number of the American can Agriculturist, the unparalleled Farm and Home Journal of the world, by simply sending 3-cent stamp for postage to the publishers. This paper, 40 years old, contains 1,000 illus trations and 2,000 columns of reading matte annually. Subscriptions can begin at any time, as every number is complete in itself. Address Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York.

THE U. S. Government are using large num bers of The Improved Howe Scales. Borden,

CITY ITEMS.

On Monday Charles Wilson pleaded guilty o keeping a gambling room, and Judge Swif old him to shuffle out \$150.

FRED, MOORE, of the firm of William Wre ford & Co., has been confined to his bed for the past week with a severe cold. We are pleased to learn that he is recovering, and hope to see him again on deck in a few days.

JOHN ROBINSON, the butcher, struck Lafay ette Avenue last week with an unknown horse and downed the whole party without any trouble. Since then Capt. Owen wears the appearance of a man who did not rest well a

ABOUT nine o'clock Monday morning, Chas. ough, a freight receiving clerk, at Edson. Moore & Co.'s wholesale dry goods house was instantly killed by falling down an elevator shaft from the fifth floor to the basement. He was 38 years of age, resided in Windsor and had been in the service of the firm about one

EARLY Monday morning a man named Seth J. Wicker, of Davison Station, Genesee County, was robbed of his pocket-book in a voodyard on Atwater Street by two men named Hamilton and Ryan. The pocketbook contained a check for \$33.90, \$230 in cash and notes to the amount of \$1,000. Patrolman O'Keefe arrested the two men, and after taking them to ness. Moderate exercise is proper, but the station they were searched but nothing found on them. Returning to where the arrest was made, \$140 in bills was found on the sidewalk. Wicker, it seems, became acquainted with the men at Dowd's saloon on Woodward Avenue during Sunday.

> GOVERNOR BEGOLE has appointed Michael Dee, editor of the Evening News, one of the board of visitors to Orchard Lake Academy. In this the Governor has shown more than his usual amount of good judgment. As a military man, Mr. Dee is probably without an equal in this State. Since he has been connected with the News, it has mattered not whether the cam paign was to be fought in Abyssinia, the Lava Beds of California, or in Egypt, Mr. Dee has never failed to present a plan of operations after the battles were fought, which was always superior to the one used by the commandin Generals. And still, Mr. Dee has never seen battle.

POSTMASTER CODD has received instruction from the Postoffice department not to deliver any mail matter directed to E. Ellsworth alias J. Villiams & Co., of this city. He advertises to act as a broker between writers and publishers and has been victimizing literary aspirants, and reaping quite a harvest. When the articles were submitted to him he would notify the writers that they were very ably written, but that they required some polishing, which a party he kept for just that purpose would do for a certain amount, and then the articles would be marketable at \$25 or more. The writer would remit the amount, and that was the last they

Some days before last Christmas, a young man giving his name as Henry H. Hall, and his age as 29 years, applied and obtained employment from Mr. Orson A. Sober, of Ypsilanti. From all appearances he was an honest, straightforward fellow, and won the esteem not only of his employer, but of all persons in the neighborhood with whom he came in contact. But appearances are sometimes deceiving, and in this case proved very much so. Last Thursday night Hall went to the livery barn of Jos. De Marsh, and hired from him a team and sleigh, as he said, to go to Denton's. Instead of journeying in that direction he proceeded to the barn of Mr. Sober, and loaded up the sleigh with 191 fleeces of wool, weighing 1,340 pounds In the morning Mr. Sober discovered his loss, In the morning Mr. Sober discovered his loss, and on inquiry he found that Hall had hired the team, and it at once aroused his suspicions that he was the party that had captured the wool. By the aid of the telephone he found that a man and a rig answering to the description had passed through the tollogies at Wayne 150 and \$12.50 and \$12.50 and \$13.50 and \$13.5 tion had passed through the toll-gate at Wayne Mr. Sober then notified the police authorities here to be on the look out, for him, and then took the train for the city. On his arrival he found that the police had not seen or heard anything of the man, and he went to work or the case himself. He found that Mr. Frangott Schmidt, a wool-dealer, had purchased the wool and paid Hall \$402 forit. The wool was dentified by Mr. Sober, and the matter settled up between them in a manner creditable to ooth. The wool had been bought at 30 cents per pound, but was really worth 35c, or \$469 Mr. Schmidt gave Mr. Sober his cheek for \$300, and called the matter square. Thus Mr. Schmidt is out \$233, while Mr. Sober considers that his loss is \$169. Hall came to the city several days ago, for the purpose, he said, of etting his trunk which was in bond, and at this time gave his name as Sober, and contracted to chosen a better time, for the larger part of the detective force was out at Ann Arbor, endeavoring to acquit that martyr to the law-Sophie Lyons. Hall had no trouble in getting out of the city, and is probably enjoying his ill-gotten

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions, "Wells' May Apple Pills "anti-bilious, cathartic. 10 and

The Moon and the Weather.

At the meeting of the British Associa tion, Sir W. Thomson delivered an address to a large audience upon the tides. While explaining the theory of the moon's influence on the tides, he incidentally touched on the supposed influence of the moon's changes upon weather, and pointed out that the comparison of most careful and complete indications of the barometer, thermometer and anemometer, and the times of the new and full moon and half moon, had failed to establish any relation whatever between them, and had proved on the contrary, that if there was any dependence of the weather on the phases of the moon it was only to a degree quite imperceptible to ordinary observation. Not only it was not proved that there was a dependence of the weather on the changes of the moon, but it was proved that there was no general dependence of weather on the changes of the moon.

Stop that cough by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral-the best specific ever known for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will soothe the rough feeling in your throat, give the vocal organs flexibility and vitality, and enable you to breathe and speak clearly.

Send postal card, with name and address plainly written, to H. C. Davis, Ass't. General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R., St. Paul, Minn., for full par-

Free." Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. \$1.

ticulars and sectional map of North Dakota

Country. See advertisement headed "320 Acres

COMMERCIAL.

DÉTROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, January 30, 1882. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 3,424 bbl., ship ments 5,547 bbl. Receipts have been so light the past week that the prices have been well sustained although the demand was limited. Local millers report a fair trade, especially for their best brands. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Wheat .- The market is again on the down grade, and prices are lower than a week ago on both spot and futures. Closing prices yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, \$102%; No. 2 white 95c; No. 3 do, 86c; No. 2 red, \$1 041/2; No. 3 red, 95c. rejected 75c. In futures closing prices were as follows: February, \$102%; March, \$104%; April, \$1 06%; May, \$1 08%. The sales yesterday were 85 cars of spot and 110,000 bu of futures.

Corn.-Sales yesterday included of No. 2 corn 16 carloads at 551/c; of high mixed one carload at 56c; of rejected one at 52c. Demands were freer and narket active. Oats .- There was a quiet market yesterday, but

prices were steady. No. 2 white sold at 43c per bu, and No. 2 mixed at 41c. Barley.-Dull, with fine bright samples a

\$1 75@1 90 per cental, and low grades at \$1 25@ Rye .- Nominal at 60c for good sample Feed .- Firmer; receipts are light and demand

are limited. Bran would command about \$1450.

coarse middlings \$15, fine do \$18@19; corn mea Butter .- Buyers are offering 22@24c P to for the best of the receipts. Very little good butter is coming forward, and the large stock of poor stuff has demoralized the market. Low grades are diffi

cult to sell at any price. Cheese.-Market quiet at a range of 15@16c pe lb for best makes of full cream State. Eggs .- Fresh are scarce and firm at 26@27c pe ozen; pickled are in large supply and dull at 22@

23c per dozen. Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotations are 26@30c per lb. Onions .- Market dull. Prices are \$1 40701 50

per bbl., and 45c per bu. Beans.—Steady and unchanged. City picked. \$2 30@2 35 per bu.; unpicked, \$1 50@1 75.

Apples.—There is a steady demand for good stock at \$3@3 25 per bbl, and choice would com-

nand even better terms Apple Jelly .- The market is well supplied at

Cranberries .- Choice Cape Cod fruit is firm t \$15@15 50 per bbl and \$5 per bu.. Dried Fruit .- Apples, 71/2@8c per lb., peaches 15@18c; blackberries, 10@11c; evaporated fruit, 14@.15c P fb.

yesterday, and prime sold up to \$7 50 per bu, No 2 seed is quoted at \$7 50 per bu. Poultry .- Receipts are light and for small lots of well handled stock good prices are paid. Tur keys are quoted at 16@17c; chickens at 14@141/2c Peas .- Wisconsin dried blue peas, \$1 35@1 40;

Clover Seed .- The market was a little stronger

Potatoes .- Not many are moving at present, but the market is firm and for carloads 70c. per bu. is paid.

Dressed Hegs.—Market quiet, and receipts light. Good hogs are quoted at \$7 25@7 35 per

the market is quiet.

Provisions.-Barreled pork is a shade lower quite active, with hams and bacon a little lowe than a week ago. Lard is steady and unchanged Mess beef unchanged. Tallow firm and a shade higher. The oleomargarine factories here are tak-

ing large quantities.	Quotations	111 11	118	market
are as follows:				
Mess	\$	18 00	@\$	18 25
Family do		18 75	@	19 00
Clear do		20 00	@	$20 \ 25$
Lard in tierces, per I		11	0	1134
Lard in kegs, per 1b.		111	200	1153
Hams, per to		12	(in	121/2
Shoulders, per fb		91	100	91/2
Choice bacon, per To.		12	@	121/2
Extra Mess beef, per	bbl	12 00	a	
Tallow, per fb			@	71/2
Dried beef, per b		12	@	1214
Hay The following	is a recor	d of t	he s	ales at
the Michigan Avenue	scales for th	e pas	t we	ek:

\$15, \$11 50, \$10 50 and \$10. Friday.—41 loads: nine at \$13; seven at \$14; six at \$11, three at \$15, \$14 50, \$12; and \$10; two at \$9; one at \$13 50, \$12 75, \$12 50, \$11 50, and \$11 25, Saturday.—25 loads: five at \$13; four at \$11; two at \$15, \$12, \$12, \$9 and \$8; one at \$14 50, \$13 50, \$12 50, \$10 50 and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Jan. 27, 1883. The following were the receipts at these yards

	O decoros	sorecops.	***
	No.	No.	1
Ann Arbor	. 16	102	
Brighton		296	
Chelsea		236	
Dexter	2	86	
D., G. H. & M. R'y	1	168	
Grand Ledge	. 6	294	
Howell		582	
Highland		103	
Jackson		166	
Jonesville	94		
		177	
Milford			
Mason		137	
Marshall		800	
Oxford	7	60	
Portland	12		
Plymouth		97	
Rochester		108	
South Lyon		180	
Saline		194	
		37	
Wixom			
Williamston	41	64	
Ypsilanti	37		
Drove in	25.	100	
			-
Total	207	3,987	4
CATTLE			

The offerings of Michigan cattle at the Centra Yards numbered 207 head, against 497 last week There was only two loads of western on sale, s that the supply altogether was unusually small There was only a fair demand, but the light offer ings enabled sellers to realize from 25 to 35 cents per hundred higher rates on butchers' cattle than those ruling one week ago. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Good to choice shipping steers...\$5 50 @6 50
Fair shipping steers...\$5 50 @6 50
Good to choice butchers's steers...\$5 60 @5 50
Fair butchers' steers...\$4 50 @4 50
Fair to good mixed butchers' stock \$4 00 @4 50
Coarse mixed butchers' stock...\$3 50 @3 75 McMullen sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of thead of fair flutchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$4.

Spencer sold Duff & Regan 3 thin butchers' cows av 800 lbs at \$3.75.

sey sold Drake 9 good oxen av 1,577 lbs at 465. Flieschman sold Burt Spencer 3 good shipping

Fileschman sold Burt Spencer 3 good shipping steers av 1,280 lbs at 5 25. C Roe sold Burt Spencer a bull weighing 1,770 lbs at \$4 50. Sullivan sold Burt Spencer 9 good oxen av 1,680 lbs at \$4 50, and a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock to F Loosemore av 700 lbs at \$4. Truesdell sold Burt Spencer 18 fair shipping steers av 1,100 lbs at \$4.87½. Freeman sold Burt Spencer 2 bulls av 1,450 lbs at \$4.25.

at \$425.
Gray sold Burt Spencer 2 good oxen av 1,745 lbs at \$475, and a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock to Sullivan av 872 lbs at \$4.
Truesdell sold Burt Spencer 5 good shipping steers av 1,272 lbs at \$5 15.
Bliss sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head Bliss sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 970 lbs at \$3 80. Aldrich sold Burt Spencer 4 choice oxen av 1,747 bs at \$5.90

Ibs at \$5.20.

Campbell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 877 lbs at \$4.05.

Stead sold Duff & Caplis 9 fair butchers' heifers av 813 lbs at \$4.20.

Devine sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen av 1,565 lbs at \$4.

Capwell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$4.

Brown sold Duff & Caplis 3 thin butchers' cows av 1,030 lbs at \$3.75.

Haywood sold Duff & Caplis 2 fair butchers' heifers av 772 lbs at \$4.25, and a mixed lot of 10

eifers av 772 lbs at \$425, and a mixed lot of 10 ead of fair butchers' stock av 828 lbs at \$4. SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 3,987, against 3,760, last week. The sheep trade got quite a little set back this week. The shippers last week failed to realize first cost on their shipments and were unwilling to risk another trial at last week's rates.

and in most cases were looking for still higher figures, and falling to get them shipped their sheep themselves. For good sheep, buyers offered fully last week's rates, but common lots were dull and almost neglected. The pelts on sheep made quite difference in prices, and fair fine wooled sheep brought better prices than good sheep with coars wool. Reports from New York and Buffalo show large receipts of common sheep for which there is

ready sale. Spencer sold Andrews 186 av 76 lbs at \$4.25. Lomason sold Win Wreford & Co 107 av 88 ll at \$4.75. Devine sold Wm Wreford & Co 86 av 82 lbs Hosley sold Burt Spencer 195 av 93 lbs at \$5, le \$5 on the lot. Nixon sold Burt Spencer 194 av 91 lbs at \$5, le \$15 on the lot. Wreford & Co 64 av 98 lbs

but little demand, while good grades meet with

Spencer sold Wm Wreford & Co 37 av \$465. \$165. Stabler sold Wm Wreford & Co 95 av 101 lbs at \$4.75, and 102 av 86 lbs at \$4. Switzer & Ackley sold Fitzpatrick 40 culls av 81 lbs at \$4. bis at \$4.

Johnson sold Fitzpatrick 58 av 104 lbs at \$5 50.

Silsby sold Payne 175 av 108 lbs at \$5 50.

Barber sold Fitzpatrick 98 av 88 lbs at \$5 25.

Brown sold Wm Wreford & Co 130 av 84 lbs at \$5, and 20 culls av 77 lbs at \$4.

Bliss sold Fitzpatrick 60 av 87 lbs at \$4 20.

Gage sold Fitzpatrick 60 av 87 lbs at \$4 20.

Haywood sold Wm Wreford & Co 161 av 83 lbs at \$4 35.

The offerings of hogs numbered 448, against 8 last week. The quality was not of as good average as last week, but the small supply kept the mar

ket steady and prices were unchanged. et steady and prices were unchanged.

Pierce sold Hammond 86 av 205 lbs at \$6 10.

Gray sold Hammond 42 av 203 lbs at \$6 40.

Ramsey sold Hammond 31 av 173 lbs at \$6 10.

McMullen sold Hammond 47 av 187 lbs at \$6 20.

Lewis sold Hammond 58 av 208 lbs at \$6 40.

Larue sold Hammond 32 av 218 lbs at \$6 30.

Johnson sold Hammond 24 av 202 lbs at \$6 20.

Beardsly sold Hammond 27 av 194 lbs at \$6.40.

Lomason sold Hammond 27 av 288 lbs at \$6.40. Lomason sold Hammond 27 av 262 lbs at \$6 40. Cooper sold Hammond 17 av 202 lbs at \$6 20.

Monday, Jan. 29, 1883. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 170 head of of cattle. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and the offerings were closed out at fully tronger rates than those at the Central Yards or Saturday.

sauruay,

• Clark sold Baxter a choice butchers' steer and

a heifer av 955 lbs at \$5 75.

Patten sold Hersch 2 good butchers' steers av

970 lbs at \$4 80.

*Young sold Patton 5 good butchers' steers av 910

*Young sold Patton 5 good butchers' steers av 91 lbs at \$4 50.

Purdy sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of coars butchers' stock av 832 lbs at \$4, and 4 coarse one to Kammon av 655 lbs at \$3 30.

Moffatt sold Marx 3 fair butchers' steers av 98

Purdy sold Marx a mixed lot of 4 head of fai butchers' stock av 787 lbs at \$4. Clark sold Smith a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 643 lbs at \$4. Sheldon sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 38 head of good butchers' stock av 872 lbs at \$4.35. Clark sold Duff & Regan 7 thin butchers' cows av 1,146 lbs at \$3.70, and 2 bulls to Rauss av 920 lbs at \$3.50. Aldrich sold Knoch 2 good butchers' steers 1,070 lbs at \$4 75 and 2 to Kammon av 1,035 lbs

\$4 40. White sold Kraft 3 good butchers' steers av 1,040 los at \$4 75.

Campbell sold McIntire a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 795 lbs at \$4 10. SHEEP.

White sold Smith 66 av 70 lbs at \$4. Clark sold Morey 95 av 83 lbs at \$4.40. Sheldon sold Morey 46 av 85 lbs at \$4.75. Adams sold H Roe 90 av 78 lbs at \$4.75. Platt sold Brown 45 av 84 lbs at \$4.65. Mosher sold Ellis 10 av 93 lbs at \$4.66.

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts, 12,477, against 11,169 the provious week. The market opened up on Monday with a light supply of cattle and a good demand. and prices 15 to 25 cents per hundred higher or shippers and butchers' cattle. The best steers or sale went at \$6 40; good to choice sold at \$5 50@6 fair to medium; \$4 85@5 40, and light butchers \$4 50@5 00; good to choice mixed butcher' stock sold at \$4 25@4 50, and common to fair, \$3 60@\$4 Stockers sold at \$3 50@400. The market was steady on Tuesday and on Wednesday was firmer and higher. Of Michigan cattle, 22 steers av 971 lbs at \$4 50; 9 do av 1,001 lbs at \$4 75; 15 do av 1,002 lbs at \$4 80; 13 do av 954 lbs at \$4 60: 12 do av 1,041 lbs at \$5 25; 10 do av 1.259 lbs at \$6; 17 do av 1.166 lbs at \$5 45; 20 do av 1,074 lbs at \$5 15; 15 oxen av 1.556 lbs at \$4 70: 16 do av 1.636 lbs at \$5: 12 do av ,640 lbs at \$4 70; 11 do av 1,400 lbs at \$4 20; 10 do iv 1,478 lbs at \$4 80; 16 do av 1,338 lbs at \$5 50; 22 nixed butchers' stock av 943 lbs at \$4 45; 15 do av 1,084 lbs at \$4 70; 10 stockers av 737 lbs at \$4; 10 do av 820 lbs at \$4. The following were the closing

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,050 lbs and upwards. \$5 90 @6 40 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, wellformed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. \$5 50 @5 80 Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. \$5 20 @5 50 Medium Grades. Steers in fine fiesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs. \$6 50 0.50 lbs. \$6 50
 Mixed Butchers' Stock—Common steers, stags, old cows, lifeth helfers, etc.
 3 50 @4 50

 Feeders—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.
 4 25 @4 40

 Canadian feeders.
 4 25 @4 50

 Stock Steers—Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs.
 2 90 @3 25

 Stock Interested on the stock of fair to good
 3 65 @4 50

 Veals—Fair to prime of 160 to 210 lbs average.
 4 75 @8 00

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 37,341, against 39,634 las week. Shipments, 15,448. The cold weather of tions at the yards and though the offerings of catle were small sellers were unable to make a clearance. Extra steers were quoted at \$6@6 25: hoice, \$5 50@5 75; good, \$5 10@5 40, and medium at \$4 70@5 00. Butchers' stock poor to ehoice \$3@ \$435. On Tuesday the trains were all delayed and the market was 5 to 10 cents per hundred higher, and this was followed by a further advance of the same amount on Wednesday. On Thursday the market opened active, but weakened towards the close, and on Friday morning it declined 10 to 15 cents per hundred on shipping cattle, while other grades were not affected. On Saturday the receipts numbered over 6,000 head, and with the stock held over made a very large supply. The market ruled weak and irregular, closing with a large part of the receipts unsold at the following QUOTATIONS:

Veals—Per 100 lbs....



NUMBER OF STREET STREET

11 24 0 0 0 0 1 18-81 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 18

MICHIGAN

Midland, Mich.,

AGRICULTURAL SALT

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THORBURN & TITUS.

Seeds for Garden & Farm GATALOGUES MAILED UPON APPLICATION.

CHICAGO COMBINED, STEEL TOOTH, PATENT FLEXIBLE Harrow and Cultivator.

A light slanting tooth Harrow for cultivating corn or wheat. Will not clog in corn-stalks. Flexible as a chain: just he thing among boulders, stumps or roots, Fits the ground, rough or smooth, like a blanket. Will out-wear all other Harrows. It is light or heavy, flexible or rigid, at will. Adds five to ten bushels per acre to the yield. Twenty-five to fifty acres cultivated per day by one team. Send for circulars.

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This salt is sold in bulk in car load lots. Address Michigan Bromine & Salt Co., Midland City, Mich. E. B. GAWLEY & CO.,

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Prof. of Chemistry, Lansing, Mich.

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74 Woodbridge St., W, Detroit, **CommissionMerchants** Butter, Eggs, Beans

DRESSED HOGS. POULTRY. Fruit & General Produce. Consignments and Corres-

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NEW PROCESS inseed Mea

25 Per Cent Greater in Value than Oil Cake for feeding Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Horres. For milk producing qualities it has No Equal, as it contains Seven Per Cent Less of Oil than Oid Process.

The New Process Meal must of Necessity be used to much richer in blood, bone and flesh pro-

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The ESTEY ORGAN will deserve the repu tation of former years by the continued addition of all the embellishments and improvements that costly and skilled artisan

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can produce. ILLUSTRATED CATA LOGUES, with elegan and varied styles, sen free to all applicants J. ESTEY & CO.

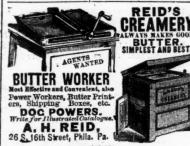
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Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two any a half per cent, of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be 99.91 amount of Lime and Magnesia Saits also make it more valuable as manure than pure sait would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse sait is much colored thereby aithough less than one part in a hondred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Sait is more valuable than pure common sait, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potast, lime and magnesia which are all valuable in plant growth. Represelvable in plant growth. Represelvable in plant growth.

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